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Morning Oregonian.

VOL XIII. PORTLAND, OREGON MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1873. NO 18

The Daily Oregonian.

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FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1873.

A week ago we were shivering with cold, and every effort was required to keep warm, and now we have spring bursting upon us, overcoats and wrappers a burden, and life as pleasant as sunlight and moonlight can possibly make it. Abundant rains have washed the face of winter and thawed out his hoary locks, and sunshine comes as a welcome guest. The results are evident in such a city as this in the appearance of any amount of beauty upon the broad pavements, for the ladies who meet you on the streets here are absolutely pretty, as a class, and occasionally beautiful. They appear in varied costumes. Sometimes beauty comes out plain and loveable in pure simplicity of attire, and sometimes it forgets what the poet said about "unadorned adorned the most," and piles on the agony literally from head to feet, for the head is piled high with heaven knows whose hair, powdered at that, and the feet are hid in trailing draperies that very nearly make a clean sweep. The only way to measure this style of beauty is to follow the rule as to panthers: from tip to trail—and it would astonish you to know how much some of them measure. I have discovered, I think, that street costume is the most bewitching, all because it leaves so much to one's own imagination. You meet on the avenue a lady clad in walking dress of dark green, which is the fashion. She is draped for the winter, muffled in capes or furs, and you catch a glimpse of rosy features, bright eyes, and are considerably bewitched with the varied procession of interminable change. The crucival test of beauty is when it appears in low-neck dress and trailing garments of the night of some grand reception—when the orders go out for full dress parade, marshalled for a "crush." Then the faces and complexions that gladden the avenue, the gliding forms that joy in the sunshine, are persecuted by fashion into such touches of rouge and powder, such shapes and sizes, that a few queenly figures eclipse the rest, just as if fashion was the enemy of woman generally and the despotic rule of a few who can outlive and outshine all its tormentors. However, there never was a more republican city than Washington, for here women follow their own good tastes as often as they do the fashions. But the obtruding sight on the avenue of a sunshiny afternoon is your first-class dandy—the gent with immaculate trowsers, stunning clothes, gently tinted gloves, cane that is an object of *virtu*, and whiskers *a la mode*, and above all with the conscious look of being the beheld of all beholders. Oh, my! I have watched these grand and phenominal specimens of society as they trod the air while they seemed to tread the pavement, to recognize the verity and truth of the observation of the poet, that "Man is fearfully and wonderfully made," especially when the job is let out to a tailor. If the tailor is ninth part of a man, how much of a man can he make? That's intended for a conundrum.

LEGISLATION.

Congress is considering the Appropriation bills and passing certain stereotyped measures and private relief bills, without attempting much else. This Congress has its record to maintain, and it is decidedly stampeded on the subject of subsidies, so that no aid can be expected for anything in that shape. Our Columbia River and Salt Lake Railroad has absolute friends who are actually its opponents. They realize the need of the road, the comparative want of value of the grant asked for, and all that, but they are enlisted in a crusade against railroads and land grants, and they vote to be consistent with their electioneering pledges. The Senate committee may possibly render a favorable report upon that very bill. Great exertions are being made by our two Senators and they have hopes. Col. Chapman has published in the *Chronicle* a good article in relation to the necessity for the road and the value of the aid asked for, and it has made a good impression.

The River and Harbor bill is still in the hands of the House committee, and will soon be introduced. The report of Maj. Rogers' relative to the breakwater necessary to make Port Orford a safe harbor of refuge is not yet arrived, but known to be on the way. If it arrives in time an item will be included to provide for such a work there. When this bill reaches the Senate, Senator Corbett hopes to have his bill to improve the Yamhill river also embodied therein. As to the Australian steam line, the only way to secure anything for that will be to make an appropriation for a subsidy in the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which will be attempted.

OREGON MATTERS.

The bill introduced by Senator Corbett, providing for a Collection District in Southern Oregon, with Empire City as port of entry, and Elizabethburg, Port Orford and Scottsburg as ports of delivery, has passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Wiley Chapman as Collector at Sitka, and our old friend will soon be in possession as chief, where he has hitherto been a subordinate.

Mr. Corbett was requested to learn why the Indian Superintendency of Oregon was not kept in funds, and learned the other day that requisition for Oregon Indian Service was made on the 8th inst. to the amount of $84,950, the same being for the first and second quarters.

A patent has lately issued for the land claim of Wm. Blackstone, which adjoins the Couch claim, I believe, north of Portland. This is a matter that interests many.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has already placed additional forces on the work of issuing the Oregon land patents, and they are being hurried up.

Under the civil service rules the appointments will not be as numerous as some have expected. The civil service regulations interfere with a great many hopes, and the sound of the grinders runs very low indeed. The ins have an especial good thing from present indications.

John D. Dement, of Oregon City, is in this city, and has been East for five months past. Mrs. Dement died near here more than a month ago, and he has been absent in Georgia since that time. I am told that he starts soon for Oregon.

I believe our Oregonians generally talk of going back to their homes in the spring. Senator Corbett will probably leave about the first of April. Stitzel and Applegate have it in mind to make a raid on Europe.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

When Oregon history is written we must attend to it that the battles of the Indian war claims before Congress and the Departments here have an especial chapter—perhaps they will need two of them. In the first place they cost much "blood and treasure," and the result was vouchers, for the blood and treasure had to be vouched for. Then came the tug of war—to get the vouchers cashed. This has been slowly accomplished by the usual sweating process, and the champions of this portion of our wars seem to have been Dowell and Griswold. They have given their services gratuitously to the Government for now nearly twenty years, and just when the final cash is apparently coming they have a "report" from the War Department, and a bombshell explodes about their ears. I candidly believe that Dowell's claims are all just, only it may be a small overallowance was made on some, though that is not certain. It really does appear, both from Dowell's statements and the war office report, and the discoveries made by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, as if the claims of Jesse Robinson were liable to some doubt, but that should not embarrass the fair claims of the others, nor call out denunciation of them all as leagued together. The present state of affairs is that all these claims are suspended, and there exists a feud between the War and Treasury Departments that cannot be easily quieted, for the war office charges these frauds, etc., complained of, as much on the Treasury clerks as upon any one:

GRISWOLD AND DOWELL.

I cannot resist the temptation to paragraph these two gentlemen a little, items not being over abundant. The war office report alluded to gently insinuates that some one has learned official secrets read official reports, etc., before they were intended to be made public, and hints that clerks were bribed to furnish the desirable information, and anents at our friend Wm. C., as if they thought he was the man that did it. We all know of course, that he didn't do it. But if he did, it doesn't seem to me that the clerks would shun his approach, or die disconsolate at his coming.

Dowell has no such intimation as that to meet, but it is already reported that his presence here bodes no good to some unfortunate clerk. It is anticipated that there will be a vacancy to fill before he leaves, and thereby hangs a tale. Some years ago our fellow citizen came here to collect his dues, and found his game blocked by the stupid opposition of a clerk who hung his claims upon a succession of quibbles.

A TALE OF HORROR

I cannot afford to follow those vouchers through all the phases that unfortunate clerk put upon them, but at last, when everything was hunky dory and wore a look of entire success, and when Dowell proved beyond doubt that the Indians stole his pack train when in the service of the Government, that clerk insisted that he should prove also that he had no agent with the mules. He wanted Dowell to prove a negative, you see, and Dowell being too good a lawyer to see it in that light, attempted to quote the law of evidence to him, and every time Dowell would knock him heels over head with authority that clerk would pick himself up and hide behind that demand of his for negative demonstration about those mules, which was the more unreasonable as the mules were dead and couldn't nor wouldn't appear in evidence. Six months went about their business before this negative proof was asked for, and six more months went by while Dowell alternately chewed the cud of smart and bitter fancies and hurled authorities at that clerk. Then Dowell hired a solicitor, and divided his time equally between the solicitor and the clerk, and the result proved that he was more solicitous than the solicitor was. The clerk becoming more mulish every day, and Dowell, becoming used in his eighteen months' residence in Washington to the ways of things, laid siege to the clerk in parallel lines of approach defended by regular batteries of law authorities. The clerk sent for reinforcements and supplies and nailed Dowell's vouchers to the mast and stood a regular siege. In the commencement of the eighteenth month after that clerk had hardened his heart against Dowell's mules and vouchers, Dowell obtained an audience with Secretary McCulloch, and that through his solicitor, who did not charge him anything more than his regular percentage for the introduction, and McCulloch ordered the claims to be audited by another clerk, who found them all right and put them in the way of being paid according to the regular course of red tape practice. It only took five months thereafter for Dowell to get his twelve hundred dollars, and after twenty months' absence he went home with a few dollars left out of that sum and with twenty thousand dollars' worth of experience, at least. That clerk went insane, though, and when Dowell passed through Philadelphia on his return, that clerk saw him go by and tried to get out of a fourth-story window to finish the argument about those mules, and as he came down headforemost he finished himself instead of the argument. So Dowell was revenged and went home rejoicing. That is the legend about Dowell and the Treasury Clerk, and I will add that most of it is as Dowell told it to me, with variations that are immaterial. The clerk certainly committed suicide in a fit of insanity. Who the next victim will be is the query at the Treasury. And in this connection I will state my conviction that Dowell did not desire to drive the clerk crazy, but as one of them had to go crazy he preferred to let it be the clerk. I have no hesitation in stating my further conviction that Dowell will get his rights sooner this time than he did that other time, because he has rights, and further, because the suicide of that clerk is written in the book of the Treasury chronicles.

A CHAPTER ON STATUARY.

It has become phenominal that our Congress carries on the duplex manufacture of statutes and statues. No session of Congress is complete unless it provides for the production of some work of high art, something that shall chisel marble and the Treasury at the same time. Sometimes it is pictures, but almost every vacant place about the Capitol is now occupied. The walls of the great rotunda are all painted with gory scenes and an allegory looks down upon you from the sky of the dome. Every model here is to be modeled and labelled for future reference, and the last one selected is the immortal Farragut. For a week past a well lighted room under the Senate Chamber has been used for the exhibition of models of the grand old sea Admiral. The competing works number about fifteen, all sizes and shapes, and it requires a deal of faith to believe that the different artists were attempting to represent the same man. Some of the faces are placid, some tragic, some commonplace, and a few are complacent to the last degree of expression. One or two represent him lashed to the mainstay or forstop of the old *Hartford* to symbolize his entry into Mobile Bay; as if they had hired a model to climb a barber's pole to give them an idea for designating a Sea King. Most of them have him in full uniform, navy cap on and a field-glass in hand, then modern, double barrelled, opera sea-glasses, you know. One statue, by Ostner, I rather liked, in leaning attitude as if he was about to give a command, but those who know Farragut don't think it resembles him, a radical fault in a statue, probably.

Vinnie Ream is a young woman much talked about and criticised by brother and sister artists, who claim that she understands chiseling members of Congress much better than marble. I wasn't disposed to fancy Vinnie, but I have taken many a look at her Lincoln and I like it because the face and form look as I thought Uncle Abe did. Some people complain about the hands and the feet, but I never had much idea about them. Miss Ream prepared her plaster cast of Farragut, heroic size, and the too enthusiastic secretions of the Capital broke it into fragments when they undertook to put it in place, whereupon the little woman probably scolded some and went to work to rebuild her idol. A part of the room was screened off with a dirty old awning, and then she began to reconstruct the semblance of the Admiral, the head of which lay here, and the limbs lay there, and the nose may have been tweaked off amidships. It is safe to say that this post mortem shipwreck exceeded any dangers the living hero ever encountered. When I visited there, Vinnie was daubing on the last batches of chalk, and the model stood up to speak for itself. The head was bare, the countenance was dignified—in earnest repose—and the hands naturally balanced, one of the long jointed, old fashioned spy glasses that seamen used of old for long range observations. I don't hesitate to express my faith in Vinnie Ream and her model. I predict that she will yet build Farragut in marble. I watched the little woman for awhile from the only space left for entrance. She is small; quite petite, black hair in loose abundance shadows an earnest, sallow face. She is not pretty, perhaps, but she is alive and one to be up and doing and not easily discouraged. I decline to believe the sneering imputation that she doesn't do these things herself but has the talents and assistance of one of Clark Mills' sons to depend on.

SAMANA BAY.

I don't know how much importance attaches to the following special from this city, lately published in the N. Y. *Sun*. That paper says:

"Something surely is in the wind. Ben Holladay is here in all his glory. He has taken a big house on 15th street, and is formally installed therein. He has a full corps of strikers along with him, and the first grand entertainment of the season to members of Congress, Senators, Cabinet Ministers, and like characters, will be given the first of next week. It is currently reported and very generally believed that Ben is here in the interests of the Samana Bay Company, but it has not yet transpired what particular piece of legislation or what departmental action is to be asked for."

I notice that W. L. Halsey has gone to San Domingo with the Samana Bay expedition, and I learn that Mr. Holladay has said that he owned a one sixth interest in the original Samana Bay grants; so it is very possible that he has an interest in the Company, which has lately made purchase from San Domingo Government, whether he is here to represent its interests or not.

The heaviest ascent on the Northern Pacific Railroad, so far as finished, is at the rate of 53 feet to the mile. Three-fourths of the whole length is below an average of thirty feet to the mile.

By Overland Telegraph.

DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

EASTERN DATES TO FEBRUARY 24.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the Senate, Stewart, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely to the soldiers' bounty land bill.

Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up, and a number of amendments reported from the committee were agreed to.

Sherman moved to strike out the clause appropriating $600,000 as increased compensation to railroads for carrying mails, said railroads now received more per pound for carrying mails than for any other freight.

Colo said the road could not afford to carry mails at the present rates and furnish their own postal cars.

Stewart said the railroads were dictating an increase which he would not vote for.

Anthony said the Government had no control over the matter. The roads could refuse to carry any mails at all.

Windom thought the Government had the power to compel the road to carry the mails, and ought to exercise it.

Edmunds sided with Windom's views.

Casserly opposed the appropriation. He said it was time the question should be settled as to whether the Government and people are to be controlled by railroad corporations. There was no danger, however, that the companies would stop carrying the mails. Those corporations in their greed often make mistakes, but they would not be likely to make such a mistake as that.

Corbett also opposed the appropriation.

The bill for the reduction of letter and newspaper postage, passed by the House the other day, is unlikely to be reported from the Senate Postal Committee.

In the House, Sargent reported a bill for the election of members of Congress in California for the 44th Congress on the first Wednesday of September, 1874.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the Senate Edmunds, in reporting the General Award bill adversely to the Senate to-day, said that as the House bill was not satisfactory to the Senate, and the House was less pressed for time than the Senate, it was thought best to report the bill adversely and let the House act on the Senate bill.

The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day heard the statement of Alley concerning moneys paid Harlan by the Union Pacific.

In the House the Appropriation bill was discussed.

Banks' amendment to the Appropriation bill, prohibitory of the publication of documents by Government for gratuitous distribution.

Myers presented a resolution from Philadelphia declaring that underwriters should be indemnified under the general Alabama award.

Roberts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the evidence taken in matters pending before it, and stated that the evidence implicated no members of either House, but exonerated individuals.

A resolution was offered referring to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken, with instructions to examine and see how much there is relative to Judge Sherman of Ohio, and to determine whether further investigation should not be had with a view to presenting articles of impeachment if such investigation shall justify such action. The resolution was adopted.

The Postal Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—No further serious effort is contemplated for this session in behalf of the postal telegraph scheme, all of which have collapsed. A comparison of the facts bearing on the subject shows clearly that the Government management must sacrifice efficiency or economy, and if it reduces the rates to individuals it would create a tax for deficiency in the treasury. It is a significant and unparalleled fact that since 1865 nearly every article or service which ministers to daily life in the United States has increased in price from 60 to 100 per cent. The telegraph service under the auspices of the Western Union Company, has decreased 50 per cent.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A long Cabinet meeting was held to-day, the principal subject of discussion being the condition of public business. The President said he had concluded that the condition of public business was such as to require his presence and that of the Cabinet in Washington. He therefore thought it best to defer his proposed Southern tour. The question of calling an extra session of Congress was also discussed, but there is no intimation that such call will be made, though the new Senate may be called to meet in extra session on the 4th of March. It appears to be the general impression that there will be no necessity for a called session of both Houses, but that there are several important matters for consideration by the Senate.

The Louisiana Muddle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The New York *Times* correctly favors the adoption of Morton's minority report relative to the Louisiana muddle. The President, it is well understood, holds the same view, and the probability is that no action whatever on the matter will be had by Congress unless the Democrats sustain Morton, thus remitting the question to the Supreme Court, where Judge Durrell's unwarrantable interference.

Pacific Mail Investigation.

Custoso, Feb. 1 The *Times'* Washington special says the Pacific Mail investigation promises some racy developments. C. K. Garrison is here, and notified at not getting his Brazilian mail subsidy, proposes to tell all he knows. He has a list of Congressmen who received money from the agent of the Pacific Mail Company, and will bring some fifty witnesses from New York, together with the books and documents to make the chain of evidence complete. It is said that none of the New England Congressmen are implicated. Several members who were approached on the subject will come forward and give their evidence. The House Ways and Means Committee, which is to investigate the matter, held a secret session to-day, and will commence the investigation of witnesses next week. Over $600,000 are said to have been spent in and around Congress, some members receiving as high as $10,000.

Utah to be Investigated.

Another special says the idea is suggested of passing a law providing for the appointment by the President of a Commission, to be composed of three or five gentlemen of learning and prominence, not actively engaged in the political discussions of the day, to go to Utah during the recess of Congress and make a thorough investigation of the whole Mormon question and report their conclusions to the next Congress. It is proposed that the Commissioners shall not only investigate matters in Salt Lake City, but shall visit all parts of the Territory, and report upon its laws, resources, people, their industry, educational advantages, and all matters necessary to enable Congress to form an unprejudiced view of this great problem. Senator Morton has expressed himself in favor of such Commission, as well as other prominent men. It is understood to be satisfactory to the Mormons.

Oakes Ames makes a Statement.

Oakes Ames is preparing a statement giving what is declared as his whole connection with the Credit Mobilier job. His friends say it will be the truth and nothing but the truth, but they do not pretend to say that it will be the whole truth. Ames expects to speak before an audience and can't read very well, and he has asked McPherson, Clerk of the House, to be present on Tuesday next, prepared to read his statement if necessary.

EASTERN STATES.

Fires.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—A fire to-day destroyed two stables and six buildings. One fireman was killed and another injured by falling walls.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—The Dent homestead, owned by President Grant, six miles from the city, was burned this morning.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—The loss by the fire here last night, which destroyed the entire business portion of the town, was about $100,000, on which there was a slight insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in a saloon.

Indicted for Murder.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Rosenwig, the alleged murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was recently brought here from Sing Sing on a writ of error and granted a new trial, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for murder in the first degree.

Arrival of Survivors of the Erie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The crew and passengers of the steamer *Erie*, which was burned near Pernambuco New Year's Day, arrived here last evening on the British steamer *Celtic*. The captain of the *Erie* says that the origin of the fire is a mystery to him. It is understood that an investigation of the case will soon be made by the Government inspectors.

New York News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Father Burke sails to Europe to-day. He will be escorted to the steamer by a number of temperance and other societies.

Last mails bring news of the death of J. S. Lefranc, an eminent Irish writer, at Dublin, February 9th.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Senate to-day it was moved to make an inquiry as to Tweed's qualifications for Senator, in view of the charges pending against him.

The New York City charter passed to a third reading in the Assembly.

The snow storm in New England yesterday was very severe.

Observance of Washington's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The day is generally observed here as a holiday, and business is very here suspended. The United Order of American Mechanics paraded the principal streets to-day, in honor of Washington's Birthday. There were nearly 5,000 in the procession, which was witnessed by vast throngs. The Mayor reviewed them at the City Hall. Flags are flying on the principal buildings the whole length of Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The day is observed generally as a holiday.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—All the principal business houses are closed. To-day is observed as a holiday.

Murderer Executed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Robert Champion (colored) was hanged at Fayette yesterday for the murder of his wife. The execution was in an open field a short distance from town, and was witnessed by four thousand people. Champion was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and stoutly and persistently protested his innocence to the last.

Double Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A terrible double murder and suicide was committed near Wausaca, in Northern Minnesota, on Monday last. A man named Ruff, who had supplanted one Bunzer in the affections of his wife and had been living with her for some time, was, with the woman, indicted recently for adultery. Bunzer proposes

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

What of the Result?

Every day's investigation of the charges of corruption in Congress, though throwing little new light upon the conduct of the accused members, exhibits more and more strongly the fact that the standard of political morality, and especially of Congressional morality, is discouragingly low. No party is exempt from this imputation. There are noble and notable exceptions—at least there appear to be such at the present stage of the examination—to the wide spread prevalence of the epidemic of bribery, but no political party can point to them as its representatives and its vindication. Accusations and counter-accusations between the two great political organizations of the country, on the subject of official corruption, would be a quarrel between kettle and pot about their color. The immaculate Republican has had his finger into the pitch-pie as deeply as the best representative of that bent' representative society of American Democracy—the Tammany ring.

The purest and noblest men in Congress—and there are pure and noble men there notwithstanding appearance to the contrary—sit in the shadow of a great national disgrace, and wonder what new horror another day may bring forth. Appalled at the revelations of to-day, they are in constant dread of to-morrow. Not that they fear any development that may cast odium upon themselves personally, for the virtuous mind can never believe itself in danger of false accusations till these have actually been made; but there is a fearful shrinking from revelations that may further advertise the already astonished world of the state of political morals in this model republic. There is the same feeling among intelligent and conscientious people outside of Congress. In spite of the manifest benefits that must accrue to the commonwealth from this ferreting out and exposing of the corruptions by which men obtain office, and the still more appalling corruptions with which they make official position profitable, the uncovering of the general rottenness that makes such an investigation necessary, is shocking to the sensibilities of all persons of refined feeling, and humiliating to the national pride of every one who has heretofore felt that it was an especial honor to be an American citizen.

If the unmasking of this wholesale corruption shall result in the condemnation of all the implicated parties to political and social banishment—if those who have prostituted their talents and betrayed their sacred trusts for filthy lucre shall be spurned henceforth by the sovereigns of America, the people, the disgrace will be upon the individuals alone who have fallen, and the American citizen can speak of his country before the world with a higher pride than ever before; and the world will accord to our free institutions that self purifying power, which we have been wont to claim for them. But if, by reason of their numbers and respectability, these great criminals shall not only go unpunished, but continue to enjoy the outward evidences of the confidence of the public—if, in other words, the number and social and political standing of the parties implicated shall successfully defy the sense of honor and virtue of the nation, and shall rather make these great crimes respectable by showing that men can commit them and not forfeit their social position nor their political prospects, it were better to have kept the festering sores on the body politic concealed till the day of general dissolution which such a disease uncured must, sooner or later, inevitably bring.

Say the average rate of freight charges on wheat in the Eastern States is 8¢ currency for carrying 100 pounds 100 miles local traffic, which is rather above than below the actual tariff. That is equal, at the present value of currency, to $3 42 coin. The farmer in Oregon pays $5 60 coin, and yet Mr. Holladay's paper insists that we pay but a trifle larger rates here than in the East!

OREGON STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Alliance was called to order at 1:30 P. M., President Ryan in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, after slight correction, approved. The Committee on Letters, to whom had been referred the communication signed by "Leonora," recommended the appointment of a committee of three to consider and report upon the policy of establishing an independent temperance journal. The report of the Committee was adopted. The President announced that, in pursuance of the recommendation of the report, he had appointed Messrs. C. H. Walker, Thos. H. Cast and Geo. W. Carey as a committee of three.

The President announced that he had appointed Messrs. A. G. Walling, S. C. Simpson and A. M. Smith a Committee on Finance.

Mr. J. B. McClane was elected Treasurer by acclamation.

Mr. W. F. West offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the National Temperance Society in its call to the citizens of these United States, to petition Congress to pass a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and that we will do all in our power to extend the circulation of said petition and its presentation to Congress.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, through their Chairman, offered the following draft of such instruments, as their report:

Constitution of the Oregon State Temperance Alliance.

ARTICLE I.—This organization shall be known as the Oregon State Temperance Alliance, and shall be composed of delegates elected by the various organized Temperance societies, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Religious associations, Colleges and all other societies having for their object the spread of Temperance; who shall be elected annually on the basis of one for e chirteenty members and a fraction exceeding ten; such delegates being entitled to one vote each when present.

ARTICLE II.—The officers of this Alliance shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, Sergeant-at-Arms and an Executive Committee of nine members, who shall be elected at the annual meetings to be held on the Wednesday of or next preceding the 22d of February of each year, and shall hold their offices till their successors are elected.

ARTICLE III.—There shall be appointed by the President, immediately after the election of officers, the following committees to act during the session, viz.: on Order of Business, consisting of five; on Finance, consisting of three; on Resolutions, consisting of five; to whom all matters pertaining to their respective heads shall be submitted, unless otherwise especially provided by this Alliance.

ARTICLE IV.—The Executive Committee shall, in conjunction with the President, who shall be ex officio Chairman, and the Corresponding Secretary, who shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Committee, have power during recess of the Alliance to provide for holding public meetings, printing and circulating circulars and petitions, and appointing sub-committees in the different counties for carrying out the objects of the Alliance.

ARTICLE V.—This Constitution shall not be altered or amended except by a motion to that effect in writing, which shall be submitted to the Alliance, and if sanctioned by the majority present, shall lie on the table till the following day, when it may be taken up and adopted by a two-third vote of all the members voting.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. HART,
GEO. W. VOLLUM,
O. W. DIMMICK,
J. HOBERG,
J. L. PARRISH,
W. F. WEST,
A. G. WALLING,
Committee.

I am happy to be able to [illegible] not worry the captain, as passengers [illegible] foolishly apt to do when things look [illegible] backward; but I got near him, and [illegible] and observed, and made out by degrees that we were somewhere in the channels about the Nore, and in momentary expectation of being run into, or grounded on the sands, and that, when we revolved our paddles, which we did at intervals, the shores of running [illegible] clogged the ship.

[illegible] passed a resolution to [illegible] pos-

ance of 1874 to be indubitable temperance men and women, commissioned by some society which had for a special object the advancement of the cause of temperance, and the suppression of the liquor traffic, was adopted.

The following resolutions were taken from the table and adopted by sections:

Resolved, As the sense of this Alliance that our whole aim or design is to concentrate our energies and influence upon the great question of Prohibition by law of the whole traffic in Oregon, and that upon this question alone we intend to unite. We will use moral suasion with those who are or may be the votaries of Alcohol and legal suasion with the sellers of ardent spirits.

2. We will stand aloof from all entangling alliances or questions not bearing directly upon the great temperance question at issue in this State.

3. We make no war upon any political, religious or other association or organization whatever as such; nor do we intend or wish to interfere with State or national politics but in reform and elect to public sentiment so as to bring about a decided majority in our next Legislature, to enact a stringent or necessary Liquor Law, who will enact a stringent or necessary Liquor Law.

4. And believing as we do that action, rather than words is next in order, we individually and collectively pledge ourselves as voters to commence at the primaries and thence upward to the next State election to vote for no man for any political or municipal office unless he can show a good temperance record and moral character.

The committee appointed in 1872 to urge upon the Legislature at the late session the passage of a law of prohibition, submitted their report. It recited that the committee had entrusted the drafting of the proposed measure to J. Quinn Thornton, who had performed his duties in a creditable manner. [A copy of the bill accompanied the report.] The report further stated that the committee contemplated a vigorous prosecution of the measure early in the session, but from the indifference with which it was received, it became apparent that the liquor element was quite as strong as ever among the honorable Senators and Representatives. The bill was referred to a Committee in the House, which smothered it. The report proceeded to say that there were no sincere Temperance men in the House, or if there were, your Committee failed to find them. "After the death of the bill," say the Committee, "the House proceeded to the consideration of more congenial business." The Committee on credentials presented a supplementary report admitting to seats certain delegates from La Creole Lodge, I. O. T.

Messrs J. C. Snodgrass and M. Fuller of Harrisburg, sent in a request to have their names stricken from the roll. The prayer was granted.

A tall young man whose forehead ran back to meet his receding, handed the Secretary a petition declaring that the following named delegates desired to sever their connection with the Alliance: Jason Moreland, Wm. Cunningham, Stephen R. Stewart, D. Payton, George H. Chance, E. C. Burrows, Dora Simpson, George H. Riddle, L. S. Bates, J. C. Berry, Tilmon Ford, Mrs. A. N. Gilbert, M. A. Ogle, Clara Meacham.

Mr. Dimmick moved that Mrs. Duniway, who, at the last Alliance, had been appointed a committee of one to urge upon the Legislature of '72 the justice and propriety of allowing women to vote at all elections, upon all questions involving the issue of temperance, be requested to report. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Duniway being called made the following address:

Mr. President, Gentlemen and Ladies: You will remember that at the meeting of the Alliance one year ago, a resolution offered by myself, beseeching the Legislature to pass a law enabling women to vote on the liquor question in their various precincts throughout the State, was passed by an overwhelming vote after some stormy opposition from a few individuals, who were really more frightened than injured; and you will also remember that I was appointed a committee of one to urge the matter upon the attention of the Legislature of '72.

I found the members generally disposed to treat the subject with deference and attention. Many conferences with the special committee, to whom the bill was referred, were held by your committee, and when the first vote was taken, although there was much show of feeling similar to that we have witnessed among our belligerent brethren in the Alliance, yet, on the whole, the proceedings were conducted with fairness as far as I could judge. While the vote was pending—the ayes and noes having been ordered—the gentleman from Union—question and permit them to vote upon the lowest of all vices—the "liquor question." Had I been a member of the House that I might have had an opportunity to reply, I should have said that thousands of women would vote upon this question who did not yet see the necessity of voting upon other matters. But, as I was not a member of the House, the vote proceeded, resulting in ayes 20, noes 23. At the close of this balloting, a number of the members came to me and said they were in favor of the bill, but, after hearing the remarks of the gen'leman from Union, they feared that their affirmative vote might be construed by the women of Oregon as an insult. In 1874, I shall again go before the Legislature with the same petition—if, indeed, women are not enfranchised by Act of Congress before that time.

Now, gentlemen, you have spent two days in a stormy attempt to rule me out of Alliance because, you say, I will talk politics. And yet the very first resolution you frame and pass sets about doing—as to how you will, and will not vote for. I insist that if such resolutions are wrong in women they are wrong in men. Yet they are not wrong, since you cannot effect a temperance reform except through legislation, and you cannot have legislation except through politics.

As Mrs. Duniway was concluding, a mild-eyed youth with hyacinthine locks and regular features, rose to a point of order: That the lady had been requested to make a report and not a desultory speech.

The President ruled the point well taken.

Thereupon, Mrs. D. turned to the presiding officer, and with great good nature acknowledged the corral to the evident discomfiture of the flaxen-haired juvenile, who sank backward, murmuring as he passed to the "pale realm," that pathetic and well ordered baby's epitaph:

"If so soon I must be done for,
What on earth was I begun for."

Dr. J. W. Watts moved that Miss Virginia Olds, Mrs. Oakebelt and others be admitted as delegates at large. In a few well chosen remarks, the Doctor commended the many virtues of the ladies referred to, vouching for their sincere devotion to temperance principles. The motion was carried.

Mr. Wooden from the Committee of Seventy on Alliance Reform, with inimitable grace and a profusion of adjectives begged the indulgence of the Alliance for a few moments that he might announce a project now on foot for the secession of a number of delegates, and the formation of a Wooden Alliance with Wooden officers. In tones sweet and mournful as notes from harps wind swept by the waters of Babylon, Mr. W. remarked that as he was about to withdraw for a few moments, he wished to say that all friends of temperance were invited to meet at the Good Templars' Hall to night at 7 o'clock.

Mr. D. W. Prentice rose and in a few touching remarks tendered the last sad rites of the Alliance to departing worth. He intimated that what was Mr. Wooden's loss was the Alliance's gain, and paid a feeling tribute to the magnanimous spirit that had been so sadly wounded in the bitter fray of the morning session. He was satisfied with the belief that the gentleman would find more congenial companionship in a society where the influence of women was never known. [Tremendous applause.

Mr. Wooden hastened to assure the Alliance that he did not contemplate a permanent withdrawal. He was simply going out of the building for a few moments.

Unluckily for the gentleman's veracity the Secretary here commenced reading a long list of names of persons who wished to withdraw, at the head of which towered the name of J. D. Wooden. This delegate rose to explain, but the Alliance evidently had made up its mind to

"Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

That apology wanders, friendless, in the lingly bosom of Mr. W. to day. The secessionists answer to the following cognomens:

J. D. Wooden, Rev. C. Simpson, T. Cunningham, A. T. Yeaton, Geo. H. Smith, Shannon Myers, H. C. Clement, Miss Mary Hurley, D. Newsom, J. C. Johnson, S. W. Lomon, W. B. Rowland, Wm. Lamastes, E. J. Dawne, N. Wright, J. A. Warner, Lori Leeland, Henrietta Miller.

In a few judicious motions the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

Mr. Prentice moved that the retiring delegates be distranghised of the Alliance forever. [Applause.]

The Chair refused to entertain the motion.

Dr. Hall moved that the seceders be requested to vacate their seats in the Alliance in order that many delegates who were obliged to remain standing might fill them with better material.

The Chair declined to put the motion to the House.

Dr Hall insisted that the President had made a previous ruling that none but delegates were entitled to seats in the body of the House.

The Chair, gazing wistfully at the wandering stars, repeated his ruling in drastic monosyllables that crawled with languid grace along the heavy air.

Several speakers congratulated the Alliance on the action of the seceders, and one declared that the scourge of the Woman's suffrage scare had frightened the incongruous elements out of the body. [Loud applause.] Then a seceder—upon whom, by the way, the recalcitrants had pitched to play the hazardous part of go-between—lifted his sepulchral voice in farewell to the Alliance. He spoke of the many pleasant hours he had spent in their society before the accursed influence of woman had been suffered to mar their peace of mind. How long the infliction might have continued we cannot say. "Sufficient and suffices it" that plebs by prolonged war-whoops indicated to Mr. [illegible] that he had arrived at the fateful boundary.

There were silence and that further speech might attempted to get one affoat, [illegible] out of order, or they were clumsy, or the last of nation was unfavorable. Any way, the [illegible] was capsized, and some of those who were [illegible] bank, proudly, "is my country, the land of the Dithmarsians, there never was a slave. Released from the omens of a galling servitude Mr. W. went forth on his mystic hadj to some fair Mecca of Temperance where the blight of woman's smile is never known. Ireful plebs scattered no roses in his path, but rather by divers friendly offices made the speed of his going forth to increase in geometrical progression.

Mr. Newsom arose to explain his position before the Alliance, but plebs was displeased, and for several minutes the gentleman's words were inaudible. When order was restored, Mr. Newsom emphatically disowned any intention of withdrawing from the Alliance. He had been a member of the temperance army for forty five years, and he thought he was rather old now to engage in any secession movement. [Applause.] He had resided at his side. [Applause.] He had fought the good fight of temperance in the vigor of his youth; he had battled the monster evil in the prime of his manhood, and he vowed that his white hairs should enter the valley and shadow of death with the war cry upon his lips, and hands outstretched to succor and to save. He wanted to stay with the Alliance, and asked them to restore his name to the roll of delegates, that no dishonor of cowardice might attach to his name.

Mr. Newsom's spirited words were received with tremendous applause, and by a unanimous vote of thundering ayes, he was reinstated.

Several other addresses, breathing a spirit of fidelity to the Alliance, and a determination to cling to it through storm and calm, were made, after which the Alliance adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock P. M. Amid the wildest enthusiasm the excited delegates passed from the hall earnestly debating among themselves—the common subject—the cause of the wounded seceders.

EVENING SESSION.

For several hours the faithful many had been making preparations for a rousing temperance jubilee, and at an early hour the Opera House was crowded with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. When the Alliance was called to order, there were fully 800 people present, and as the meeting progressed, people crowded in throughout every corner and between corners.

The minutes of the day's proceedings were read and approved, after which the President announced that the expenses of the Alliance had not been fully met, and before any business could be transacted, a collection sufficient to meet all the obligations of the Alliance must be taken up. Numerous revenue collectors circulated freely through the audience which responded with alacrity.

Mr. Levi Leland addressed the Alliance. He was astonished, he said, to hear that his name had been read in the afternoon session as attached to a paper of whose intent he had since appraised himself. When I go into a Convention, said Mr. Leland, I go there to remain. I came into this Alliance as a temperance man, and here I intend to stay. [Applause.] Some of our friends, it would seem, have become fright ened at the sound of a woman's voice. I am not so easily frightened. [Laughter.] The gentleman who presented the paper to me said that it was simply a call for a temperance mass-meeting. Relying upon his word, I signed the document in great haste, and afterwards learned that it had been misrepresented to me. I can only regret that my name was used for so unworthy a purpose, and now ask the Alliance to restore it to the roll of delegates.

Mr. Newsom was greeted with prolonged applause. He repeated his statement of the afternoon, and said that he "came in to stay in." He had always believed that we ought to stay in the Union to redress our grievances. We could never remedy our "shattered rights" in any other way.

As Mr. N. took his seat amid the greatest sensation, Judge Thornton rose and said that he wanted the audience to understand and appreciate every word his venerable friend had uttered. He then repeated Mr. Newsom's statement, adding, "Mr. Newsom being an old man, and his voice weak, it is with difficulty he makes himself heard; while I, being a young man, [Laughter,] and having a strong voice [Laughter,] make myself heard. [That's so."]

Mr. Moore arose and said that Miss Henrietta Miller had authorized him to say that she had misunderstood the intent of the call to which her name had been appended, and now wished to have her name restored to the list of delegates.

Dr. J. W. Watts said that the name of Miss Clara Meacham had been obtained under false pretenses, and that she wished to signify her desire to remain in the Alliance.

Mr. M. L. Chamberlin obtained the floor, and in a few vigorous sentences reviewed the action of the seceding delegates. He thought the events of the past twenty minutes ought to be sufficient evidence to prove that unfair means had been used to entice delegates from their fealty to the first Temperance Alliance in the State. Such conduct was to be condemned, and he desired to utter his disapproval of the petulant spirit that actuated the delegates seceding. He was authorized to announce that the name of Miss Dora Simpson had been obtained by a royal, gold beaheler whose brains were now keeping company with his hair on a pilgrimage to the beautiful City of Nowhere. By the unspeakable guile of this designing youth several other names had been obtained. Mr. Chamberlin in behalf of Miss Simpson, requested that her name be restored to the roll of delegates. Closing with a spirited denunciation of the fraud, Mr. Chamberlin took his seat, roundly applauded by the interested audience.

One after another the names of the deceived ones came in, and as each was announced shrill-voiced plebs screamed sharp tones of approval. The names were restored to the roll without a dissenting vote.

A gentleman in the rear of the hall rose, remarking that he would like to say a few words on the secession movement. He had noticed that the Temperance movement, like politics, made strange bedfellows. Ecclesiastical influence had been brought to bear to defeat the admission of Mr. Duniway; but although the opposition held both Bowers, they had so far failed to take a trick. Influences had also been brought to bear to aid in alluring delegates from their seats in this Alliance, but it had proven impotent. When the shepherd betakes himself to his heels, is it in any way strange that a few of the frightened flock should scamper after him? He regarded the refusal of the better-minded part to follow their wrathful pastor as a merited rebuke. [Applause.] He had observed that the recalcitrant members had withdrawn before the bills were paid. He had also noticed that in their conversation the greater part said the object (bile) of the Re llance (biel) had been defeated (biel). [Laughter.]

Just here the owner of a retreating forehead sneaked up to the footlights and handed the Secretary another division of retiring delegates. That officer announced them as follows: H. A. Johnson, Lodru Royal, J. M. Martin, D. Allen, Miss Kate Thompson, John Howell, Lafayette Williams, Jennie Miller, Emma Shattuck, Mattie Graves, Robt. Reid, John Donaldson, J. W. Crawford.

The prayer of the petitioners was granted by a unanimous vote amid loud applause.

Dr. C. M. Sawtelle submitted the names of seceding persons as delegates at large, which were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

In a few moments the committee returned with its report, recommending the admission of the parties named; whereupon a rosy-cheeked youth who "got his start in Yamhill," perhaps, rose to amend. As his piping falsetto squealed toward the rostrum a delegate whisper that he was the courageous brave who had called Mrs. Duniway to order in the morning session, and that he was known in Yamhill as the "Walking Dictionary." His face did look like the fly-leaf of an Unabridged, but here the similarity ceased.

The Chair deliberately informed him that it was not according to Hoyle to amend the report. Whereupon this mellow scion of lexicographical fame evaporated.

The report of the committee was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

The Committee on Temperance Journal reported that they had been unable to agree upon any definite plan of action. The report was accepted.

Mr. T. McF. Patton moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the report of the committee appointed to frame and secure the passage of a Temperance Law in 1872, was adopted.

The peripatetic library interrogated Mr. P. as to how he had voted on the adoption of the report. On learning that the gentleman was duly qualified to make the motion, this gentle gazelle became remarkably thin and went off on his edge. He is now at large.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. Patton said in explanation that the committee referred to had seen fit to charge that there was not a single temperance man in the last Legislature. He wished to denounce the allegation as a willful and malicious falsehood. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. S. C. Simpson, had seceded from this Alliance, but before he left, he had submitted a report which reflected unjustly on the Marion county delegation in the Legislative Assembly of '72. Mr. Patton said, "I claim no honor for having introduced in the House the bill referred to. I simply did my duty as a legislator and temperance man. I urged the matter upon the attention of the House, and did all in my power to secure the passage of the bill. In this I was ably seconded by my colleagues, and I am not content to have my character as a temperance man impugned by any such reckless scribbling. The author of that report had already acquired an unenviable reputation as the author of reports which have no foundation in fact. I move, sir, that all that portion of the committee's lamentations which follows the words 'but alas!' be stricken out."

A defeated candidate for admission suggested that the words "but alas!" be also included, as the report would not sound well otherwise.

The motion was supported by Mr. Cann who said he was glad to be able to corroborate Mr. Patton. That gentleman has done his whole duty as a legislator.

Mr. P. regretted that the author of the report was not present to defend himself, but said he desired to have the matter set right before the Alliance, before adjournment.

The motion to strike out prevailed.

Mr. Thornton explained that he had signed the report, thinking it was properly drawn up, and the obnoxious part had been added since he had affixed his elegant autograph. He proceeded to read a minority report forty minutes in length, and at the close seemed to be ready for the next volume, but the audience refreshed itself with violent exhilatory motions, indicative of a "nameless longing and vague unrest." Judge Thornton's report was finally accepted. At the same time a letter from a convict in the penitentiary was submitted but not read. The committee appointed to secure speakers reported that they had obtained the consent of Lorel Leland, Mrs. A. J. Duniway, Prof. L. J. Powell, Mrs. E. H. Taylor and Dr. J. W. Watts.

A resolution to the effect that when the Alliance adjourn it adjourn to meet in February, 1874, was adopted.

Several vacancies in committees, occasioned by the sudden departure of committeemen, were then filled, after which the Alliance adjourned to hold a jubilee meeting.

The first orator of the latter occasion was Levi Leland. He condemned the intemperate denunciations of Roman Catholics which had been uttered by Mr. Stephen Bowers. That person, Mr. L. said, had alleged that Roman Catholics seldom sent delegates to Temperance Conventions,—a statement which was wholly untrue. The speaker referred to the Father Matthew Society of Portland, which was doing a noble work. Leland's speech was replete with amusing anecdoter. He spoke of one good brother in this State he wouldn't mention any denomination (!)—who has a little distillery which he runs with profit to himself. It doesn't seem to interfere with his church relations. On the contrary, he can sit down by it and sweetly sing:

"Come thou fount of every blessing!"

Mr. Leland entertained his audience admirably. Mrs. Duniway followed in a spirited address of fifteen minutes.

Prof. Powell said that many of the brethren thought the Convocation was breaking up, but had told them that the Alliance was getting pretty large, and it was just "swarming" now. [Laughter.]

As Mr. Leland passed out, he remarked that he was going over to the other "swarm" to see if they had got a "queen" yet. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Taylor followed Prof. Powell with an original poem, which was well received.

After the latter name Dr. Watts, who addressed the audience at some length.

At 11 o'clock the large hall that had been the scene of the Third Annual Session of the Oregon State Temperance Alliance, was vacant, and the last lingering echoes of that debate had died away. The hostile factions had been marshaled for the last time, and the Alliance had gone out in utter darkness.

OREGON STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

HALL OF CAPITAL LODGE, I. O. G. T.,
SALEM, February 22, 1873.

On this day at 10 o'clock A. M., the meeting was called to order by the President *pro tem*, Tilmon Ford. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

After certain allusions to the parent society, the Oregon State Temperance Alliance, had been made, Mr. Wooden offered a resolution limiting speakers to two minutes on any subject. Adopted.

The Committee on Constitution presented the following Constitution which was adopted:

ARTICLE I. The name of this organization shall be the Oregon State Temperance Union.

ARTICLE II. The Union shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from all temperance societies, churches, and other religious bodies that enjoin the duty of temperance upon members as a rule of faith and practice, within the State of Oregon. *Provided*, That no society shall be deemed entitled to representation in this Union unless it shall make the subject of temperance one of the chief and distinctive features of its organization.

ARTICLE III. Delegates to this Union shall be elected annually, and their term of membership shall expire at the end of the year for which they were chosen: *Provided*, That any delegate or member can become a perpetual member by paying into the treasury the sum of one dollar annually. Any delegate or member can become a life member by paying the sum of ten dollars, and any delegate or member can become a life director by paying the sum of twenty dollars into the treasury of the Union.

ARTICLE IV. Before being admitted to a seat in this Union, or being allowed to take any part in its proceedings, every delegate shall, in the presence of the Union, take and subscribe to the following obligation:

"I pledge to myself to abstain forever from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to use every honorable and legitimate means to discountenance their use and sale in the community, and to place the highest and strongest barrier against growing evils of intemperance, and the liquor traffic."

ARTICLE V.—Any member of this Union, whether a life member or not, shall be expelled upon due proof of a willful violation of the above obligation. It shall require a two-third vote of the members present to expel a member.

ARTICLE VI.—The officers of this Union shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Chaplain, a Sergeant-at-Arms, and a Board of nine Directors, to act in conjunction with the Board of Life Directors, and to hold office for one year or until their successors are elected. The duties of these officers shall be the same as are usually required of such officers in organizations of like character, and such other as the Union shall prescribe.

ARTICLE VII.—The meetings of this Union shall be held annually at the —— day of ——. The first regular meeting shall be held at Albany, Oregon, beginning Friday, June 13, 1873.

ARTICLE VIII.—This Constitution, or any part thereof, may be amended or annulled at any regular meeting of the Union by a four-fifth vote of the members present.

S. C. Simpson moved that the President and the Board of Directors be instructed to concert a plan for the basis of representation at the next meeting. Carried.

Election of officers next occupied the attention of the Oregon State Temperance Union.

H. W. Ryan was elected President by acclamation. Tilmon Ford, Levi Leland and J. B. McClane were elected to the high and responsible functions of Vice Presidents. H. C. Clement was entrusted with the records of the Society. S. C. Simpson is endowed with special powers of calligraphy, and upon his shoulders the duties of Corresponding Secretary rest.

A motion that no member should hold more than two offices, was carried.

To Mrs. J. B. McClane fell the purse of the Union. Rev. Mr. Dawne was chosen Chaplain. S. W. Lomon was chosen Sergeant at-Arms. Ten Directors were chosen: Messrs. Royal, Cunningham, Chance, Yeaton, Stewart, Reid and Watkins, and Mrs. A. A. McCully, Mary Hurley and Miss T. C. Johnson.

Moved and seconded that all who wish to become members of this Union do now rise up and repeat the obligation. Carried.

Whereupon the following named persons so rose and so repeated:

H P Watkins, J B McClane, C H Bowker, F Wilber, E W Ryan, W Marney, Frank Cook, S C Simpson, H M Spencer, C E Burrows, C Chance, J D Wooden, Mrs A A McCully, J O Spencer, E J Waller, F M Brown, Mrs John Holman, W A Hart, S Bowers, W B Scott, H C Clement, L S Bates, L Leland, W R Stewart, S W Lomob, G H Smith, Martha A Ogle, Miss J C Johnson, A T Yeaton, John H Scriber, T Cunningham, Emily A Cunningham, A R Lyle, Jesse Moreland, Ellen A Reasoner, Bird Finley, Mary H Cunningham, Annie M Jeffries, John Logeman, W H Meissee, Mrs M A Bowers, John T Parrot, E J Dawne, N D Raymond, Jacob Ogle, L S Bates, John Sperry, Robert Reid, James Cummings, Miss Mary Hurley, Tilmon Ford, J W Pugh, Miss Lou A Simpson, Geo A Smith, Lafayette Williams.

Moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed. Carried.

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs Bowers, Simpson and Stewart.

The Union then adjourned to meet in the city of Albany on the second Friday of June.

The following statement of the Secretary, endorsed by the Union, is furnished as a summary of the reasons actuating delegates in their withdrawal from the Alliance:

Be it understood: That the so called Temperance Alliance having departed from the ends for which it was instituted, and being perverted to such an extent that the truly temperance men and women can no longer act consistently with them, the latter met at the hall of Capitol Lodge, I. O. G. T., to discuss the best interests of the cause of Temperance, after having withdrawn from the above mentioned Alliance.

On motion of S. C. Simpson, Tilmon Ford was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and H. C. Clement, Secretary, *pro tem.*

Discussion was then invited and plans submitted as to what would seem to answer the purpose and to meet the demand which was felt as being needed by the truly Temperance element of this State.

On motion of Mr. Bowers, a committee of three to consist of Bowers, Simpson and Rev. Mr. Stewart, to draft a constitution and report at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, was appointed.

Messrs. Chance, Lomon and Burrows were appointed to advertise the meeting.

The merits of the aforesaid Temperance Alliance were discussed, criticized, and declared inane were discussed, criticized, and declared insufficient to meet the demand, and inconsistent with the views of members of Temperance organizations on account of a contradictory element of said Alliance, which, having a supremacy in the matter, created a feeling of discord to such an extent that we consider it detrimental to our cause, but do not wish it understood that we are antagonistic to them and desire to see their organization disband, providing good can be accomplished by it.

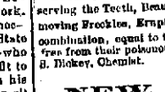
It was resolved to effect a permanent organization, after which the Union adjourned, to meet on Saturday, February 22d, at 9 A. M.

H. C. CLEMENTS, Sec'y *pro tem.*

FISH, FLESH AND FOWL!

QUINN,
AT THE
UNION MARKET,
Washington st., east of Second,
Will provide anything in the way of FISH, GAME, CLAMS, OYSTERS and POULTRY, at prices to accommodate the poorest in the land.

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.



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The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will remove the severest Cold. Also,
Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm baths, 50 cents.
LUDWIG WILHELM, Proprietor,
Wiegand's Old Stand,
Washington street, near Front.

Dickey's Creme de Lis—For cleansing and preserving the Teeth, Beautifying the Complexion, and removing Freckles, Eruptions, Sunburn and Tan. A new combination, equal to the best French preparations, and free from their poisonous ingredients. Invented by Geo B. Dickey, Chemist. m8d6m:1:6m

NEW TO-DAY.

Lost.

AT MASONIC HALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., a large HAIR CROSS, linked with gold. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at B. L. STONE'S Jewelry Store, No. 111 First street. f24d1t

J. FRED MILLER,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER.
Corner First and Ash sts., over Smith's Drug Store.
BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER OF THE CHEAPEST. No extra fine ledger paper, with or without printed headings. Book Edges marbled. Paper ruled to any pattern. Music Books, Periodicals, Magazines, and all other Books, bound in the best style and at the lowest living prices.

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DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
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As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:45 A.M.	Roseburg	6:00 P.M.
Roseburg	6:00 A.M.	Portland	6:15 P.M.

Freight Trains (with Passengers Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between
PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows:

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Portland	8:00 A.M.	Junction	6:00 P.M.
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Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office.
Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.
J. C. WILDRETH, Asst. Supt.
R. P. ROGERS,
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Amusements.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL!

Will be given
AT THE SKATING RINK,
BY
BAKER POST, NO 1, G. A. R.,
March 4, 1873,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING FUNDS TO DEFRAY the expenses on Decoration Day, May 30, 1873.
The Concert will be conducted by J. B. WYATT, assisted by GEORGE L. DEPRANG, and others favorably known to the public.
The TWENTY-FIRST U. S. INFANTRY BAND have kindly volunteered for the occasion.
EIGHTEEN PIECES FOR COTILLION MUSIC.
ROOM FOR FORTY SETS to dance at one time.
Steinway Grand Piano furnished by Gray's Music Store.
Programme will be published in due time.
f16 By order of COMMITTEE.

CARDINELL'S
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ASH STREET BET. FRONT & FIRST.
ROOM FOR MORE SCHOLARS.

BRAY & PARROT
Furnish
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LESSONS GIVEN ON THE VIOLIN, PIANO AND CORNET. Leave orders at Gray's or Shoshomier's music stores, or with W. A. Hart, at American Exchange.

GOLD,
VELVET,
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WALL PAPER,
Window Shades,
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GEORGE L. STORY
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ABLE-BODIED SEAMEN to join the British ships ILIONE, VICTORIA CROSS and SARAH SCOTT, bound for the United Kingdom.
Wages, $40.00 per Month!
(Paid off at £8) and $40 to $50 advance. Apply to JOHN WILSON, British Vice Consul, at Howett, Wilson & Co's.

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ALL GOODS IMPORTED DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
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ORDERS FOR BOXES OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY attended to.
Improved machinery lately introduced, and WORK GUARANTEED. f4d1m

The Best Investment Known,
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Silver Tips
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FRED. BOLLES.....Commander.
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TUESDAY, MARCH 4th, 1873.
At 4 o'clock P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.
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GUSSIE TELFAIR,
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Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports
Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.
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GEO. S. WRIGHT,
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Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on
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Groceries:

187 bxs C. C. SOAP.
50 bxs MARINE SOAP,
60 bxs BATH SOAP.
ALSO,
28 kgs No. 2 ISLAND SUGAR,
25 sks LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 chests JAPAN TEA.
ALSO,
10 gross SAFETY MATCHES,
240 lbs BARBOUR'S SHOE THREAD.
ALSO,
One Piano!
ALSO,
LEGANT WALNUT BEDROOM SET, Marble Tops;
1 COTTAGE WALNUT BEDROOM SET.
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Cash Capital.....$750,000 gold
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Saddlery-Hardware,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS AND HARNESS,
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REPAIRING promptly attended to.

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Manufacturers and Importers of
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EMPRESS CLOTH,
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All of which will be sold
Cheap for Cash.
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

CITY.

AN "IMPROVED BACKGROUND."—Mr. Joseph Buchtel, the pioneer photographer of the State, has recently invented a new kind of background, which cannot fail of being of great service to the photographic art. Heretofore it has been a difficult matter to procure a background which would be suitable to persons of various complexions. Every sitter would require a different shade of color. This compelled the artist to purchase a great many variously shaded backgrounds at no inconsiderable expense, which it was found would not always harmonize with the numerous complexions that person was called upon to deal with. This want of perfect harmony marred the beauty of the picture, although the defect was no fault of the photographer, or the person sitting. The invention of Mr. Buchtel meets this deficiency which has so long troubled photographers, in that the new background is capable of producing any imaginable shade of color from a pure white to a jet black. A person with any kind of complexion can be suited with a corresponding background which will secure perfect harmony in the likeness. The invention consists of a piece of white cambric several yards square, stretched on a frame and covered on one side with a dark, heavy opaque cloth. In front of this screen, at a distance of about three feet, is another large frame nearly equal in dimensions to the former. Over this frame is tightly stretched three thicknesses of black tarlatan. This dark screen is so swung that it can oscillate freely, like a pendulum. When the artist is ready to take a negative, both the white and black screens are placed behind the sitter, and the latter is set in motion, swinging to and fro. The white screen is attached to the frame at the sides, and can with ease be adjusted so as to incline at any degree to the horizon. When the top part is thrown forward, the shade of the background is constantly deepened, and if thrown backward the shade grows lighter until a pure white is obtained. The tarlatan screen being constantly in motion, breaks up the rays of light and subdues and mellows all the harshness of the surroundings, and produces perfect harmony in the effect of the light and shadow. The improved background can be obtained at a low cost of about fifteen dollars. Mr. Buchtel has applied for a patent. He sent the model to Washington several weeks ago, and expects soon to hear from it.

RULES NOT TO BE OBEYED.—The Oregon *Deutsche Zeitung* of Saturday last publishes the programme and regulations of the Turner's great masque carnival, which is to come off at the Skating Rink, on the 10th of March. We translate a few of them on account of their humor and wit:

The ball commences at the commencement and closes at the end.

Prizes will be given for the best and most tasteful lady's costume, and also for the best gentleman's costume; also for the best and most tasteful lady's and gentleman's comic costume.

Prize judges will be selected from the audience. The following are some of the rules:

All who come masked have to wear masks, and who owns none can purchase them of Paul Richter, and the costume they can purchase wherever they choose.

Masks will be taken off punctually at 12 o'clock, after which a half hour will be devoted to distributing prizes.

The ball is over as soon as it closes; if any one wishes to keep on dancing he can commence afresh.

Whoever drinks more than 13 glasses of beer will receive a warning; if he still persists and drinks more, all will then rejoice at his thirst.

Smoking is not allowed on the floor, because everybody would smell it; should anyone still keep smoking, the committee (without rosettes) will lead him to the reception room and relieve him of his cigars—provided they are good ones.

Ladies' tickets are only good for ladies, and if disputes arise, a mixed committee shall decide the point.

Any one wishing to leave the ball before 4 o'clock, will be permitted to "ride"—if he has paid a dollar for a carriage.

Obstructions are not allowed to be thrown on the floor of the hall to stop the passage.

Shooting in the hall is forbidden by the police. These regulations are adopted that they should be obeyed, which is usually done.

AFTER INFORMATION.—A wealthy and prominent gentleman of this city received a letter from a resident of Denver, Colorado, a few days since. The writer desires to obtain information respecting the climate and resources of this State, and also what inducements could be held out for settlers. Among many other inquiries the following questions are asked: Is the climate subject to fever and ague and billious complaints, and in what sections of the State do those disorders most generally prevail? Does the climate tend to rheumatism? Is the climate warm, balmy and mild; or is it cool, bracing, or extremely cold? In winter, is it mild or is there much snow? Is it very muddy under foot, and what time does the rainy season commence, and what time does it end? do you have to irrigate to raise vegetables? does the land require manure to raise good crops? After making numerous inquiries as to the wages and demand for various kinds of labor, the writer concludes by stating that there are several families in Denver who think of emigrating west soon; but they desire to obtain some definite information. Hundreds of such letters are received by different persons in the State every month. It is to meet this demand for information that the State Directory will soon be issued in this city by Mr. S. J. McCormick; and a pamphlet by Hon. Wm. H. Adams is also in course of preparation. Both these works are for extensive distribution in the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern States. These works are being prepared with such care and strict regard to the facts as they exist, that they will no doubt prove equal to the task. By imparting the desired information concerning this State, persons will not be induced to come hither by reason of overdrawn and fictitious representations. Such results would work to the detriment of the State. The tide of immigration will not be retarded by a truthful and impartial statement of the great resources of this promising young commonwealth.

GARIBALDI HEARD FROM.—A letter was lately received by Mr. O. S. Phelps, of this city, from Capt. Noyes, of the bark *Garibaldi*. The letter is dated Hongkong, 31st December. The *Garibaldi* arrived at Hongkong on the 19th of last December, after a passage of fifty-three days from the mouth of the Columbia, which is one of the quickest voyages yet made between these ports. The bark *Fortuné*, up to the date of the letter had not arrived at Hongkong. The *Garibaldi* had discharged her cargo and was to sail in a short time for Whampoa, near Canton, for repairs, which will probably occupy about six weeks. Two boys, who left on the bark, (Harry Boyd and Victor Ford,) are spoken of in complimentary terms by Capt. Noyes. Both the boys became very sea-sick, but soon recovered. Master Harry Boyd, the Captain states, can get the ship as well as any of the sailors, who he regards as a great feat. On the way out the *Garibaldi* was detained at Honolulu eight days. After getting sail, the bark was becalmed one day. Quite a severe gale then came up, which carried the vessel nearly to China. Heavy seas were shipped, which disturbed the cargo of lumber and drowned all the chickens on board except two, which were killed immediately. The *Garibaldi* will not arrive until about the 1st of July. This year the vessel will not go down the coast to Saigon, as she did last season.

MILITARY PARADE.—The parade of the military on last Saturday, despite the several drawbacks, proved a rather imposing affair. The Washington Guard were out in full force, but only a small portion of the Emmet Guard paraded in consequence of members being unable to leave their several occupations. On this account the Portland Light Battery was unable to participate in the parade at all. At 2 o'clock the Washington Guard formed in their armory, and, headed by the East Portland band, marched down Washington to Front, up Front to Alder, and up that street past the armory of the Emmet Guard, where that company were formed in line. The two companies then reformed, and after marching up and down through the principal streets of the city, returned to their respective armories. A cold collation was spread, of which members of the companies and invited guests partook. After this the companies again formed and marched about the city for some time, when they dispersed and the parade for the day was over. At noon a salute of 21 guns were fired by the Portland Light Battery.

RESERVED TICKETS.—We are requested to state that the tickets already sold for the concert to be given for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association can be exchanged at Gray's Music store, on Tuesday morning next, for tickets entitling the holder to a reserved seat. Selections of seats can be made at any time after nine o'clock without extra charge.

NO CREW.—The barks *Hiona* and *Sarah Scott* are still detained at Astoria, not being able to obtain crews.

LAND DECISION.—By request we republish the syllabus of the decision in the United States District Court for Oregon by His Honor, Judge Deady, on the 18th day of November, 1872, in the three cases of L. B. Minor, Emma S. Lamb and Ida Squires, respectively, against G. W. Vaughn. The syllabus is as follows:

A settler on the public lands under the donation act (9 *Stat.* 497) had a present grant by force and operation of such act from the date of his settlement, unless such settlement preceded in point of time the passage of the act, in which case the grant took effect from the date thereof, and not before.

Where a settler under section 4 of said act dies intestate after complying with the act and before the issue of patent, his estate in the land terminates and the remainder at once vests in his children, by purchase as the donees of the United States and not by descent as the heirs of such settler.

A settler under said act is seized at the date of the settlement of a conditional fee in the land settled upon, and thereafter his right to the possession is not barred by lapse of time, unless it appears by the party claiming the benefit of such bar, either by himself or in connection with others with whom he is in privity, has actually occupied the premises adversely to the title of such settler, continuously for the period of 20 years subsequent to such seisin.

LIMESTONE ROCK.—We were furnished yesterday with a sample of limestone from Douglas county. The ledge from which it was obtained, lies about six miles due south of Roseburg, and about two miles from the proposed route of the Oregon and California Railroad. We are informed by a gentleman who recently visited the ledge, that there are millions of tons of the rock cropping out above the surface, and from observations made, it has been determined that the rock underlies a high hill, the base of which is more than a mile square. The sample furnished is a very fair specimen of gray marble, and would make excellent stone for building and for ornamental purposes, and is said to produce the purest lime when burned—far superior to the San Juan lime, and equal in every respect to that from Santa Cruz. The quarry is owned by a few gentlemen in Roseburg and vicinity, and it is proposed to commence operations for its development early the coming season.

NEW CHURCH AT ASTORIA.—We learn from the *Churchman* that the work of the Episcopal Church at Astoria is in a healthy, growing condition. Since the last Missionary Convocation held there, a little over two years ago, a stained glass window has been placed in the chancel, the chancel handsomely carpeted, three hundred dollars raised for the purchase of a cabinet organ, and many other evidences of true growth are apparent. At present the parish is seriously taking into consideration the project of buying a lot adjoining the Church. This would be a valuable addition to the Church property, and would give ample room for the erection of a parsonage at some future day. It is to be hoped that the parish will be able to secure it.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Saturday morning, at about 2 o'clock, as policeman Bearden was passing H. Dilge's tinsmith shop, he discovered a bright light in the place, indicating that something was burning within. He broke in the doors and found a cloth which is used for cleaning the soldering iron, lying on the furnace burning. A tank of water being convenient, the burning stuff was thrown into it and an alarm was prevented. A spark had evidently communicated to the cloth and must have been burning some time, as the fire in the furnace had been extinguished shortly after ten o'clock.

NEW CHAPEL.—The chapel in the new wing of the Bishop Scott Grammar School is to be hereafter known as St. Timothy's Chapel. A handsome altar-cloth and lectern hangings have been presented to the Chapel by the congregation of St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, Philadelphia. The inside walls of the Chapel are still rough boards, and naked, unplaned timbers. Perhaps some other friends will furnish the means to ceil them with cedar, and thus make it correspond with the other parts of the building, that are so neatly finished in the native woods of Oregon.

POSTPONED.—The trial trip of the steamer *Annie Stewart* did not come off last Saturday as announced. The postponement was in consequence of the inspection and testing of the boiler which was required by law, before the trip could be made. A test of the strength of the boiler was made on Saturday by United States Inspector, James Lotan. A hydraulic pressure of 210 pounds was brought to bear, a force which the boiler stood without starting a bolt. A certificate was granted allowing the boat to carry 140 pounds of steam. The trial trip will probably take place to-day.

CHANGE IN TIME TABLE.—The passenger trains on the Oregon and California Railroad will hereafter leave the east side depot at 7:45 A. M.—30 minutes earlier than heretofore. The passenger trains from the south will arrive at 5:15 P. M.—55 minutes later than usual. A slight alteration has been made in the time of the arrival and departure of freight trains. Freight will be received until 6 P. M. each day.

BUNTING.—Washington's Birthday, which occurred on last Saturday, was an occasion for the profuse display of bunting. Flags were flying in all parts of the city, from the summit of every available staff. All the shipping along the wharves was gaily decorated with flags and streamers. Besides our national colors, could be seen the English, German and French flags, floating proudly to the breeze.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—A course of three lectures will be delivered soon at the Presbyterian Church, Salem, Rev. A. L. Lindsley of this city will deliver a lecture on Friday evening next, on the subject of "Hands and Hearts." The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. D. K. Nesbit of Corvallis, and the third and last by W. B. Gilbert, Esq., of Portland.

ON HER BEAM'S END.—The little schooner *Annie Devlin* has been moored for months opposite the foot of Oak street, during the high stages of water. Since the recent cold weather the river has receded so much that the schooner is now lat in the edge of the water, and consequently is reposing serenely on her beam's end.

TAYLOR STREET M. E. CHURCH MEETINGS.—These meetings will be continued this week on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday only. The large attendance and interest manifested does not permit their closing entirely yet. Noon meetings everyday are continued as they have been since Mr. Izer has been pastor.

PASSED OVER.—The ship *Roswell Sprague* started to cross the bar last Saturday morning. The bar was smooth and the weather fair, and there is every reason for presuming that the vessel crossed.

FOR HONOLULU.—The barkentine *Jane A. Falkinburg* having nearly completed her cargo of stoves will sail for Honolulu, weather permitting, on Tuesday next.

Window shades, cornices, curtains, picture nails, etc., also all kinds of upholstery work done at Paul Richter's.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24, 1873.

On my arrival in this city, February 20th, I noticed an article in the *Bulletin* of the 10th inst., entitled "Cruelty to Animals" charging me with cruel treatment of animals. I will hereby inform the *Bulletin*, and all others concerned, that the statement is entirely without foundation, and false. I drove those cattle to water while keeping them on the dock here, and they were also watered at Kalama. The best treatment possible was given them. This statement can be proven by many citizens. Busy, meddlesome reporters should find other employment than in publishing what is false.

WM. MITCHELL,
of Eastern Oregon.

MARTIN, C. M., holds himself in readiness to forward all orders for anything in his line, to all quarters of the city. He is bound to keep ahead in everything and to satisfy your self in the matter, call on him at his new location, corner of Yamhill and First streets. If he can't furnish you with the article you desire, then you can reckon on not getting it in the city. His prices have been adjusted to suit all classes. Take a peep at the stock in store and fair not to stop to-night. Prompt attention will be paid to your wants.

"Their name is legion" may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption, although science has of late sensibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the genera ous of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is largely instrumental in attaining this end.

The lists of local newspapers published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York, offer great advantages to those advertisers who wish to attract custom from the rural population among which the papers circulate. They are furnished free to any address on receipt of stamp.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

East Portland Council this evening.

Still no tidings of the *Geo. S. Wright*.

Asterions were floating around numerously on Saturday.

Joaquin Miller has got into a row with a London publisher.

Steamer *Ajax* will probably sail from San Francisco for this port to-morrow.

The tug *Ben Holladay* brought up on Saturday a barge heavily laden with cordwood.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society will give a grand social party to their friends at an early day.

The office of Wells, Fargo & Co. will be open from 6:30 to 7 A. M. when freight for the south will be received.

Mr. Hadaway of Dayton, late Sergeant At-Arms of the House of Representatives, was in town yesterday.

We learn that some San Francisco artists will visit our State this coming summer to get a portfolio of sketches.

Shippers will note changes in the time table of the East Side railroad. Freights are now received up to 5 o'clock.

The bark *Free Trade* arrived at San Francisco on the 15th inst. with 215 cords stave bolts. She was eight days out.

The steamer *Orifiamme* arrived at Astoria on last Saturday about 10 o'clock A. M. and probably went to sea immediately.

Several paintings of Oregon scenery are being painted in this vicinity, and Mount Hoods and Cascades will soon be plentiful enough.

East Portland is becoming quite a resort for promenaders on Sundays. The splendid weather of the past couple of weeks has lured many there.

A large quantity of railroad iron is lying at the at the foot of B street. It was discharged from the ship *Victoria Cross*, and will probably be taken to San Francisco.

We are informed that some young hoodlums are in the habit of insulting ladies on the back streets. Between the vigilance of the police, and the ire of brothers and fathers, these chaps will have a warm time of it.

The Chinese concerts on Sunday evenings are attended by a large audience of Celestials, who gamble and absorb at the same time strains more delicious than the notes of ten thousand cats, pigs and tin pans combined.

Thos. Jackson, formerly of the American Exchange will leave on the *Fannie Troup* to-day for Olympia. His intention is to open the Tacoma House in that city. He proposes to make it the best house thereabouts, and his experience in the business is sufficient guarantee that he can do it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, J.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1873.

Charles Hegele vs DeWitt C. Jones et al; confirmation of sale ordered.

George B. Cook vs Peterson & Gwynne; demurrer to plea of abatement sustained, and defendant allowed until Monday next to answer to the merits.

Andrew J. Moses vs W. C. Wilson; judgment on verdict.

Robert Sinnot vs E. J. Bryan et al; confirmation of sale ordered.

Jasper Roberts vs I. A. Davenport; motion to strike out reply overruled by consent; report heretofore filed, filed as of to-day.

E. D. Shattuck, assignee, vs J. S. and W. K. Smith; motion for new trial overruled.

S. Glason vs J. P. Cline; dismissed.

R. J. Ladd vs M. Crawford; defendant, by counsel, motion to strike answer from files overruled; provisional granted by consent of parties, and undertaking of $1,000 be submitted to the court for approval.

L. M. Starr vs M. Bottler; motion to make answer more specific sustained.

John Flynn, guardian, etc., vs Pat Lawlor; motion to strike out part of reply sustained.

Abr. Ford vs School District No. 1; motion to strike out demurrer from files overruled.

Same vs same; demurrer to complaint overruled, and defendant have until Tuesday morning to answer.

William Cornell, juror, excused for the term.

Jacob Cline vs Emma S. Lamb et al; petition for removal of cause to the United States Circuit Court.

Adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock A. M.

COUNTY COURT—HAMILTON, J.

In the matter of the petition of Robert Sinnott, relating to the tax on block A, Caruthers' Addition; disallowed for reason that the court has not proper jurisdiction.

Several claims against the county presented and allowed.

Now at this time comes to be heard the matter of redistricting the roads in Multnomah county, and the following order was made changing the boundaries and consolidating said road districts:

Commencing at the center of the foot of Washington street, in the city of Portland; running thence west along the center of Washington street to the center of Lowndale street, to a point where the base line intersects with Lowndale and Salmon streets; thence westerly to a point in the center of the east line of section 6, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; thence following the boundary line, between Multnomah and Washington and Multnomah and Columbia counties, to the Columbia river; thence south to the mouth of the Wallamet river to the place of beginning. All included in said boundary to be District No. 1. William Cornell was appointed Supervisor.

District No. 2. That part of Multnomah county bounded on the north by the south line of District No. 1; on the west by the boundary line between Multnomah and Washington counties; on the south by Washington county, and on the east by the Wallamet river. Pembroke Gault was appointed Supervisor.

District No. 3. Commencing at a point one mile north of the base line, where the section line intersects the east boundary of the city of East Portland; thence east on said section line to the northeast corner of section 34, in T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; thence south two miles to the northeast corner of section 10, in T. 1 S., R. 2 E.; thence east on section line one mile south and parallel with base line to the eastern boundary of the county. All south of said line to be District No. 3. E. Guise, Sr., Supervisor.

No. 4. All north of said line to be District No. 4; James Stott, Supervisor.

Court adjourned for the term.

WOODBURN FARMERS' CLUB ORGANIZATION.

Pursuant to notice a goodly number of farmers met at Woodburn on the 22d inst. for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Club.

The organization was effected by the election of Matthew McCormick President, and Joseph Engle Secretary.

Joseph Smith, Esq., explained the objects of the meeting in an able and forcible manner.

Speeches were also made in furtherance of the movement by Messrs. Darst, Settlemire, Engle and others.

It was then resolved that the organization be permanently established, and meet once a month, and be known as the Woodburn Farmers' Club.

Joseph Smith, William Darst and Mathias Gault were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Club.

It was resolved that the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings to the *Statesman* and *Oregonian*.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Woodburn, Saturday, March 15th, at 1 P. M.

MATTHEW McCORMICK,
President.

JOSEPH ENGLE, Secretary.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.—Polite and attentive clerks will be happy to wait upon customers who are desirous of procuring a No. 1 article of clothing at the most reasonable prices. You will find all clean items carried out to the letter at the well known house of I. Kohn & Co., 91 Front street. Their stock is complete in every respect.

All the leading newspapers published in the United States may be found on file at the Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of No. 41 Park Row, New York.

TWO AMERICAN MISSES.—Miss Isslppi and Miss Ouri are disfigured a good deal by the snags in their mouths. In order that all other Misses may avoid the like blemishes, they are advised to use the famous SOZODONT, which will prevent and obviate all such difficulties. 13

To protect the understanding of humanity, nothing there is like leather fastened together by CABLE SCREW WIRE. Boots and Shoes made in this way never rip, rak, or come apart.

Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their Shoe bills two thirds.

For sale by all Druggists.

HICHRELL'S TETTER OINTMENT

Will cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Itch, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Old Sores, Scalds, Burns, Inflamed Eyes, Piles, Pimples, Blotches and all Eruptions of the Skin. Of the many thousand boxes yearly sold of this Ointment, we've yet to hear of a single case of failure.

There is no other remedy in the world backed by so many certificates of Wonderful Cures, as it can show.

The genuine has the signature of the proprietors, Johnston, Holloway & Co.

Fifty Cents a box, sent by Mail for Sixty Cents.

JOHN NEWMAN & CO., Druggists, San Francisco,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

OREGON.

Mary, daughter of Hon. J. F. Gazley, died at Canyonville on the 19th inst., aged 16 years.

Mary's river is full of logs, having been driven down during the winter, for the mills in Corvallis.

Monroe Hodges, of Soap Creek, has sold his farm of 650 acres to A. Fuller, of Corvallis, for $8,000.

John Bartol, of Douglas county, rolled a saw-log on his foot a few days ago. The foot was badly crushed.

Miss Clara Watt, a graduate of the Wallamet University, has been engaged as an assistant in the Corvallis College.

Oregon raises as good tobacco as almost any other State, and yet upwards of a million and a half of dollars are sent abroad every year for this article.

Dr. O. P. S. Plummer, of Albany, will deliver the address to the graduating class of medical students at the Wallamet University, March 4th, proxime.

Work will soon be resumed on the road from Eugene, up the McKenzie and across the mountains, and the work pushed to completion early in the spring.

J. C. Wells killed a large she panther, last week, on the South Fork of Mary's river, and by that act put four of those troublesome animals out of present and prospective existence.

Mr. Meacham is confident, it is said, of making peace with the Modocs, if Capt. Jack has the authority to agree to terms, but thinks it is unfortunate if as reported, Scarfaced Charlie rules and dictates.

The little steamer *Argo*, that has been plying on the Bay for several years, has been purchased by Henry Wade, of Umpqua, and on the 2d inst. she made the trip and entered the mouth of the Umpqua successfully.

The Dallas *Republican* says the weather is most delightful, and has the appearance of spring time; the roads are drying up, and we expect soon to see the farmer sowing his wheat and oats over the beautiful fields of Oregon.

The *Calliope*, now plying between Portland and McMinnville, is doing a good business, bringing down full freights every trip. She came through the locks last Thursday in just 23 minutes, with one man and a boy to work the gates.

We are informed that a young man was arrested at Lafayette last Saturday on a charge of stealing a bolt of cloth from the store of Mr. Burbank of that place. He had concealed it in the house of a man who informed on the alleged purloiner.

There is strong talk of a combination among citizens of McMinnville for the purpose of building a large warehouse at that place the coming summer. It is thought that some 200,000 bushels of wheat would be stored at that point if such a building should be erected.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the hotel belonging to J. S. Macnamara, in Marshfield, Coos county, was consumed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stovepipe. The house was leased by Mrs Evans, who lost the greater part of her personal property. By hard work the adjoining buildings were saved.

Coos Bay Wagon Road is not, nor has not been closed to horseback travel. B. F. Lawrence, toll keeper, says that the road has been traveled with animals all winter. The road is bad in some places, but men are constantly employed in working out the slides, and travelers can rest assured that they can go through without difficulty.

Through a private letter from Southeastern Oregon, we learn that the winter in that part of the State has been the mildest ever known. The grass is green, the farmers are preparing for their summer's work and everything looks like spring. The cattle, of which every little valley is literally filled, are looking as well as they looked last fall.

The Yreka *Journal* has this: "Peace Commissioner Meacham says there is another Indian war brewing in Oregon, to which the Modoc trouble will not be a patching, but does not state where it will be. Probably he alludes to the Umatillas and Nez Perces, who are said to be taking great interest in the doings of Capt. Jack and his followers."

Dep. G. C. Wm. Winnie instituted Diamond Encampment of the Champions of the Red Cross at Albany, on Friday of last week. The following officers were elected: C., M. V. Brown; J. C., Mrs. Sarah Godley; R. C., M. M. Hart; F. S., W. H. Jackson; T., L. B. Royal; C. of H., H. D. Godley; I. G., D. E. Saylor; O. G., W. D. Belding.

Our printers, or our St. Jop correspondent, did Justices Spencer of Yamhill county, before whom the man Coxon had an examination on the charge of murdering Mr. Hasbrook, an injustice, by making us say that he, Spencer, had been sent to jail. It was Coxon that was sent to jail. The Justice is in no danger of being placed in that undesirable situation.

The *State Journal* says: "Lane county has 200,000 acres of improved lands. The location of the State University at Eugene City would, within less than two years, increase the value of every acre of this land at the least calculation $2 50. This would be an increase of wealth on improved land alone of $500,000. Would it not be a judicious investment?"

J. H. BRENNER,
Professor of Music!
Lessons given on the PIANO, VIOLIN and ORGAN; also to classes.
Music furnished for Parties and Balls.
Orders left at Gray's Music Store, Residence cor Sixth and Stark streets.

The Judgment of the Public.

Doctors disagree. Each school of medicine has its own theories, and as these theories differ widely, it is clear that few if any of them can be right. But if medical men cannot agree upon any theory or system of practice, the public is mind find no difficulty in agreeing as to notorious matters of fact. For instance, they have observed for many years that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters uniformly cure dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous debility, and many other diseases which the prescriptions of the pharmacopoeia do not and cannot cure; and they know, therefore, that there can be no mistake about it. On this point they are firm and positive. They take their stand on incontrovertible facts, and they state to one another verbally, and sometimes by letter, what they know about relieving and preventing sickness with the standard vegetable tonic and alterative of America.

Here, then, the invalid has a guarantee of value that can be relied upon, viz: the sober judgment of the public. After twenty years of observation and reflection, the American people pronounce Hostetter's Bitters the best invigorating and regulating medicine at their command, and give evidence of the faith that is in them by purchasing more of it than of any other advertised medicine manufactured on this continent. A large number of physicians, too, however much they may differ on other points in therapeutics, admit the extraordinary merits of the Bitters as a tonic and alterative, and recommend it as a preventive of malarious diseases, and as a remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers.

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL,

THE PEOPLE'S DOCTOR, cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Lame Back, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Pain in the Breast and Sides, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Pains in the Stomache and Bowels, and all internal and external aches and pains.

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL

speaks for itself, and time and use have proved it the best remedy in the world for the above complaints.—Price, small size, fifty cents; large, one dollar per bottle. Ask for PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL.

BLOOD! BLOOD!

THE RIVER OF LIFE. Keep the ruby current clean and pure; get rid of Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Pustules, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions and disorders arising from impure blood, by using

PRATT'S NEW LIFE.

Keep your liver active and your bowels regular; cure FEVER and AGUE, Sick Headache, Piles and Dyspepsia, with the Great Blood and Liver Remedy, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. Price, one dollar; for sale by all druggists.

A. McDOYLE & CO., Druggists and Chemists,
s24d3p6m

PLANTATION BITTERS!
S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the shoot-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair. To Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Grey.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called Woman's Crowning Glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed Hair, with head and coat covered with Dandruff. Visit a barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what LYON'S KATHAIRON will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Ivory Curls, Luxuriant Tresses, and a Clean Head, is irresistible and irresistible.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores.

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Wanted,

RAGS, OLD PAPER, ROPE, CANVAS AND JUNK in general, for which I will pay the highest price.

Save Up and Make Yourself Rich.

I will call, or you can send to my warehouse, Salmon street, between Front and First.

f12tf ROBT. LAWSON.

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TWO NEAT COTTAGES, CONVENIENT to business.

TO LEASE.—Several small farms near this city. LANDS and TIMBER for sale. Terms to suit the times. Apply to me at the Law Office of Marquam & Beal, No. 145 Front St.

F. A. MARQUAM.

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A LOT OF SAUER KRAUT & ONIONS, very fine. Also,

Groceries, Provisions, FEED, etc.,

AT REDUCED RATES.

119 EVERDING & FARRELL.

FOR SALE!

The Iron Front of the Store

Formerly occupied by S. J. McCormick.

Front 25 Feet Wide, with four Doors.

Apply to C. M. WIBERG, 141 Front st., Up Stairs.

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Real Estate & Loan Agents,

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HAVE FOR SALE AND TO RENT FARMS AND City Property in Oregon and Washington Territory, at prices to suit the times.

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Morrison Street,

ONE DOOR WEST OF FIRST.

OLD CUSTOMERS AND NEW ONES WILL BE AT home at his place.

ORDERS FOR MUSIC & PROMPTING

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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Carpet Emporium!

89 Front St.

IN STORE, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS,

PAPER-HANGINGS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Also new patterns in

TABLE-CLOTHS.

City Box Factory,

SCHEURER & COYNE, Proprietors,

Central Steam Saw Mills, east side Front street between Madison and Jefferson.

WE ARE NO

THE MODOC WAR.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, Colonel H R Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has issued the following instructions to the Commissioners recently appointed to investigate and remove the causes of the difficulties with the Modoc Indians. It will be seen that the temper of the instructions keeps most prominently in view the humane policy which has thus far been the distinguishing feature of Government dealing with the Indians

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D C, Feb 5 1873

Sir. Having been appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior a Special Commissioner on behalf of this department, to be associated with Jesse Applegate of Yoncalla, Oregon, and Samuel Case United States Indian Agent for the Alsea Sub Agency in said State, for the purpose of proceeding to the scene of the troubles with the Modoc Indians, in the State of Oregon, the following detailed instructions are given for your guidance The Commission before entering up on the active discharge of its duties, will confer with General E S R Canby, and for this purpose will arrange to meet him at the most available point It is suggested that Linkville be selected as

THE PLACE OF MEETING

The Commission will also confer in subsequent proceedings with General Canby, and may not under his advice as far as possible and always with his co operation The objects to be attained by the Commission are these First—To ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties and hostilities between the United States troops and the Modocs, and secondly, to devise the most effective and judicious measures for preventing the continuance of these hostilities and for the restoration of peace. It is the opinion of this department, from the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation, and it is believed that the coast reservation in Oregon, lying between Cape Lookout on the north and Cape Perpetua on the south, and bounded east by the coast range of the mountains and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, will be found to furnish the best location for these Indians. The Commission will, therefore, endeavor to effect

AN AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT

for locating these Indians on some portion of this reservation if possible for it to do so, and provided that the Commission is not of the opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other place is better adapted to accomplish the purpose of the department, in either of which events the Commission will, before finally concluding an arrangement with the Indians, hold communication with this office and receive fuller advice. The Commission will in no wise attempt to direct the military authorities in reference to their movements It will be at liberty, however, to inform the commanding officer of the wish of the department that no more force or violence be used than in his opinion shall be deemed absolutely necessary and proper, it being the desire of the department in this, as well as in all other cases of like character, to conduct its communications with Indians in such a manner as

TO SECURE PEACE

and obtain their confidence, if possible, and their voluntary consent to a compliance with such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their present and future welfare By the second article of the treaty concluded with the Klamath and Modoc tribes of Indians, October 14, 1864 (statutes at large volume 16, page 707), the following tract of country was set apart as a reservation for said Indians, viz. Beginning upon the eastern shore of Middle Klamath Lake, at a point of rocks about 12 miles below the mouth of Williamson river; thence following up said eastern shore to the mouth of Wood river, thence at Wood river to a point one mile north of the bridge at Fort Klamath; thence due east to the summit of the ridge which divides the Upper and Middle Klamath Lakes; thence along said ridge to a point due east, passing the said north end of the Upper Lake to the summit of mountains on the east side of the lake, thence along said mountains to a point where Sprague river is intersected by the Ish-tah-ee-wap creek; thence in a southerly direction to the summit of the mountains, the extremity of which forms the point of rocks, thence along said mountain to the place of beginning; and it was stipulated by the same articles that the tribes aforesaid agree and bind themselves that immediately after the ratification of the treaty they will remove to said reservation and remain thereon, unless temporary leave of absence be granted them by the Superintendent or Agent having charge of the tribes,

THE MODOCS,

however, or that portion of them not now on the reservation, have refused to locate thereon on account of the Klamaths, with whom they are not on terms of amity. Instructions were given to Superintendent Odeneal, under date of the 12th of April last, to have the Modocs removed, if practicable, to the said reservation, and to protect them from the Klamaths, but that if they could not be removed or kept on the reservation, to select and report the boundaries of a new reservation for them. It is presumed that the attempt to locate those Indians has had the effect to dissuade them in some degree, but of this act the Commission will be enabled to judge in the course of its investigations The Commission will keep the department advised as frequently as possible of its progress, until the work which is assigned to it shall be accomplished or its further progress proven to be unnecessary, when a final report will be submitted to this office

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

OREGON.

On Thursday evening of last week, the Warm Spring Indians, numbering about 100, men, women and children, gave a public entertainment at the Skating Rink at the Dalles, consisting of a number of different war dances. The Indians who took part in the performance were stripped to the waist and covered with war paint The entire entertainment was very exciting, and to be appreciated had to be witnessed

An exchange says "It is reported that Capt. Jack has a reputation in the East of being one of the greatest Generals living, and that his name is coupled with Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, etc Many contend that he has whipped the United States Government, as Germany whipped France, as Uncle Sam whipped the rebels, and that the United States is now suing for peace through a Peace Commission."

The *Hountaineer* says "Mr Charles Denton, of Mill Creek, has just received direct from the United States Agricultural Department, a lot of grafts of apple trees imported direct from St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1870, by our Government. Mr. Dent n says he will graft them into two and three year old trees, and will give them all the care possible to bring them to maturity. They will be introduced a new variety of apples to this section of Oregon."

From the *State Journal*: Petitions are being circulated asking for a mail route from Eugene City to the bridge on the McKenzie, and for the establishment of a postoffice at Milligan's, one at Gate creek and one at the bridge The same petitions ask, aside from the above, for a mail route from the McKenzie bridge to Oshopo. Our informant says the mail route to the bridge alone would furnish about 500 persons with mail matter, who are now almost without such facilities

A gentleman just from Coos Bay informs the *Plaindealer* that the continued rain and snow has caused some slides in the Coos Bay road which renders travel impossible for wagons at the present time time These will be removed as soon as the weather permits, when Mr R thinks the road will be the best mountain road he ever saw. Eight vessels were in the bay when he left; the mills and coal banks were being put in operation to their fullest capacity. He predicts a foolishly apt to do wonders in Coos county, the resources backward, but I got near him, and made developments and observed, and made out by degrees that we were somewhere in the channels about the Nore, and in momentary expectation of being run into; or grounded on the sands, and that, when we revolved our paddles, which we did at intervals, the chances of running

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

SATURDAY EVENING Feb 22 1873

Gold in New York to-day 114 ¾

Portland Legal Tender rates 91c buying 89¢ selling

Gold bars are postable at 89@ fine

We see no reason at this time to doubt that our money market will experience some relief at least, in force the spring is gone notwithstanding the predictions of continued stringency which are often made by our Eastern exchanges we gather the following regarding the finances of several principal cities at the recent date of the 15th inst

The low rate which has ruled in all the principal dealing in money matter It is now about as easy to procure city credit loans as at any time during the past year, and it was not a week or two ago Wall and Broadway transcends in the very best mercantile paper available at only 6 there was a little difficulty in getting 6 Call loans are generally available at 7 per cent, but there has been a slight in this particular we did not find it rather difficult to put out very large sums, except at a fraction below "

At New York on the 7th inst money was comparatively easy The early loans on call were made at 7 per cent currency 7 per cent gold, but in the afternoon there was a decline to 6@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper readily quoted at 8@9 per cent—extreme rates on all of this stage

At Cincinnati there was very little coin in circulation, the banks, while the money actively quiet will be in demand for discounts and the money market was worth more profitable not to say easy The banks took the most of the accepted paper offered by depositors at 8@9 per cent but 10 was scarcely an exceptional figure. Outside of bank the limited amount of prime mercantile paper offered was placed with at difficulty at 10 per cent

From Chicago we learn that the demands of the pork packers, which have absorbed a large amount of the loanable funds of the banks, are likely to be less now, as several large packing firms have concluded to cease operations for this season On the other hand, there is a pretty large demand from grain dealers, who have bought wheat to be delivered the first of next month In the present deficiency of transportation to the East, it is probable grain will accumulate at Chicago, and so it will have to be carried by local bank capital It does not seem that the prospect of ease in the money market is very flattering yet, though it is unquestionably a little better than a few days ago

Wheat Market and Crops

The New York *Tribune*, which usually has well prepared market reports, says in relation to wheat in the Lents of February 3d

The transactions in wheat the past week have been limited, the very cold and inclement weather and the impassable condition of our streets rendering it impossible for our city millers to deliver the Flour already sold, and hence business with them is almost at a standstill while purchases have been unable to operate to any extent, owing to the extreme prices current and poor assortment offering We have less than 900 000 bushels sound Wheat in port, and holders of good and choice lots of spring are unwilling to part with them, as they cannot replace them at present figures; indeed at present rates of inland freight Wheat cannot be placed here unless at a material advance on current prices As the season advances it is very evident the quality of the spring crop was far below the early estimates, a much larger proportion of it proving No 3 than was supposed, and much less of No 1 than the publicland been led to expect, and hence the aggregate weight is far below the general expectation and is of far greater importance at this time than usual because we must depend upon the surplus of spring Wheat to make good the very great deficiency in the winter crop The unfavorable appearance of the crop in Great Britain and France, and the short area under cultivation is of far greater importance at this time than the public attach to it, as the supply of old wheat in Europe and America, at the first of September last, was far below the average, and with a poor crop in Europe the coming season—which is not improbable—the question of future supplies of Wheat here is of vast importance to us, as a few months' time will fully demonstrate. From the character of our London and Liverpool letters, it is very evident that the failure of Great Britain to get in her usual amount Wheat, last autumn, was of a more serious character than we had anticipated at the time of that year, and should we be blessed with a good crops the coming season, we can depend upon having a good market for our surplus Wheat at satisfactory prices The exports of the week are 95,355 bushels against 82,276 bushels the corresponding week last year Of our stock, some 150,000 bushels are sold for shipment to Gt Britain Wheat there has been more activity, and some 12,000 bushels have changed hands at about $2 02@2 05 per bushel, taken to hold Of winter Wheat we have only a limited supply; indeed we have no assortment of the various grades to select from, and prices are quiet By late advices from Liverpool we learn the imports of Wheat and Flour into the United Kingdom, for the week ending January 30, 1873, were at the rate of 70,000,000 bushels of Wheat per annum, against the current weeks rate of 91,000,000 bushels required for the current year For the week the imports were 380,000 bushels below the estimated requirements, which estimate of 90 000 000 is believed by many well informed persons to be altogether too low; there are many advocates of 100,000,000 Let us hope the latter estimate continue the gloomy forebode for the crop of 1873, not much over half the usual amount being in the ground, and much of that has perished. The statistical position argues higher prices, and the strength of holders in this market seems to be well founded To-day there was but little doing in Wheat, owing to the firmness of holders. Choice spring is held with much confidence, winter is scarce and strongly held; the market closes steady but quiet, the demand is chiefly for milling. Corn is active and buoyant, export inquiry at the close the sales are 10,000 bushels at $1 64 for fair No 2 Chicago spring, in store; $1 72 for No 2 Milwaukee afloat; $2 01 for Red Western.

A correspondent of the *Farmer*, writing from Chicago, says It is estimated that the United Kingdom will require 96,000,000 bushels, from September 1, 1872, to August 31, 1873 89½ has already imported in flour and wheat an amount equal to 36 266,650 bushels, and half on passage, December 24, 1872, 18,386 000 bushels, making 60,136,800 bushels already provided Else will have to import now, up to August 31, 1873, 45,366,422 bushels Where is this amount to come from? is the question to settle. The United States and France will have more surplus from January 1st to August 31st than in 1872, while Russia, British North America and Egypt will be deficient, and the other countries named will be, but little varied from the three previous years

The stocks in France and in Southern Russia are very much less than formerly, while at German ports they are less than at the close of 1871 The deficiency in the Azov district is estimated at twenty-five per cent below an average This condition of the wheat supply would indicate that Great Britain will be obliged to import grain from the United States in larger quantities than hereto fore From this outlook the farmers may reasonably expect higher prices for their wheat during the next seven months This state of things is highly favorable to the wheat growing regions of this country, so far as dollars and cents are concerned If it was not for the transportation monopolies, the farmers who raise wheat would receive very remunerative prices for their labor, but as these monopolies are at the present time all powerful, they will receive the principal benefits

Home Produce Market

WHEAT—The market is quiet and unchanged quotations being still given at $1 60 ₩ cental The receipts of the past week have been very large and the vessels here to load, from present indications, will have quick dispatch

FLOUR—Though the trade is dull there seems to be no tendency in prices to weaken We quote superfine at $4 ₩ bbl, country brands at $4 50@5, and standard extra at $5 50

OATS—The receipts are less than a week ago, but quotations are unchanged The best white commands 90 cents in bulk and in sacks which is freely paid

BARLEY—Nominal quotations are given at $1 40@1 50 ₩ cental But few transactions occurring

FEED—But little change is noted in our former quotations, $16@18 ₩ ton for bran, $27@28 for shorts, and $30@32 for middlings, etc

HAY—The supply appears adequate to the home demand while there seems to be but little other call Timothy is quotable at $16@19 ₩ ton

POTATOES—Much depends on the varieties; choice upland quotable at 45c ₩ bushel Inferior qualities are 35@37½c

ONIONS—The market appears dull and we should not be surprised to see prices down still lower than at present, at which they are now quoted

BUTTER—We note no change With a large supply of common quality the sale of that is dull, while choice fresh dairy is scarce and the demand active The former quoted with the wide range of 15@30c ₩ pound the latter for choice

EGGS—The market is yet abundantly supplied, and jobbers pay no more than 20c per dozen

BACON—We notice that the San Francisco market is still flat for all qualities of Oregon and ours corresponds Quotations are unchanged from those last given but it is the same condition

APPLES—There are some varieties which, if really boxed, will command $1 ₩ box while common lots are quotable at 50@60c ₩ box, the latter without boxes

Markets

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO Feb 22—Flour—Best city extra $6 for jobbing lots Interior and Oregon brands held at $5 75 There is renewed inquiry for export especially for superfine and low grade extra

Wheat—Nothing doing to-day best samples $1 87½ down to $1 5 according to grade and locality of growth

Barley—Choice feed $1 35; extremes of market $1 17½@1 35

Oats—Good descriptions fair, demand firm at $2 10@2 20

Hay—Extremes of market $16@22 ₩ ton

Potatoes—90c$1 15

Beans—100 bags small butter at $4 60 500 bags Bayo $3 30 500 bags small white $3 75

Dairy Products—Fresh roll Butter 37½@42½c Cheese 12@13c Eggs 28@30c

Bacon—Hams without covers 14½ St Louis sugar cured hams to arrive, 14½c California bacon 11@11½c extra clear sides 10½ Chicago breakfast bacon private not quoted, lard 10c

Poultry—Live turkeys 18@20c ₩ lb, hens and roosters $8 50@10 ₩ dozen; ducks $12@14, geese $16@21

Wool—The Auckland steamer brought 600 bales, probably for re-shipment Market very quiet and prices

There were two attempted to get one afloat, "Intelligence out of order, or they were clumsy, I was unfavorable. Any way, the was capsized, and some of those who were corpse.

Home Produce Market

Banks.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT, U S.

President HENRY FAILING
Cashier JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight
INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities
BIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS payable in Coin or Currency for sale on
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
CHICAGO ST LOUIS
SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on
LONDON, PARIS
BERLIN FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN

Savings! Savings!
FIRST
NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

THIS BANK HAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION with its general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT and will allow interest on Coin Deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by the Association.

In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan by providing a safe place of deposit ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital

For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged its entire capital and resources and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.

HENRY FAILING, President
JAMES STEEL, Cashier

Directors:
HENRY FAILING, HENRY W CORBETT,
L H WAKEFIELD, JOSIAH FAILING,
JAMES STEEL

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INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards
Approved Bills discounted or Collected Loans made on available collaterals
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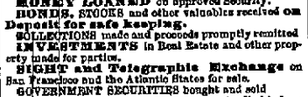

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Jeweler and Optician,
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IN EXCELLENT STYLE,
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Private Entrance for Ladies on Alder Street, between Front and First

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Has opened a Depot for the sale of
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GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,
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ETC, ETC, ETC
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CHEAPER
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95 Front and 90 First streets

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ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1ST 1873 THE Tariff from any Western Union office to any other Western Union office will not exceed Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for Ten Words This includes Eastern as well as Coast dispatches
feb1dlm JAMES GAMBLE, Gen'l Superintendent

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FLOUR.
WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THIS FAVORite brand of Flour, which we offer in lots to suit purchasers.
AUVEN & LEWIS, Agents.

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CENTRAL MARKET,
Keep constantly on hand
The Choicest Meats.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

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Cor. Second and Washington Sts.
ISAAC BERGMAN, Prop'r
Full Supply of Choice Meats.
CHRIS. SOLOTH

INVITES HIS OLD PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC generally to call at his
NEW BUTCHER SHOP,
Washington St., one door east of Third

JOHNSON & SPAULDING,
STALLS 27 AND 28,
Central Market,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Fresh Meats,
AND PACKERS OF BEEF AND PORK HIGHEST Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock
Portland Market.

E. H. CARLING,
SECOND STREET, COR MORRISON,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge Also, KOSHER BEEF VEAL and MUTTON.

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Sore Throat Colds, Whooping Cough Croup, Liver Complaint Bronchitis Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of
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This well known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint
Consumption Can be Cured
by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors None genuine unless signed I BUTTS, SETH W FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO, San Francisco, and by dealers generally. e22d3tsawaow

PORTLAND
PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 27 and 29 First St.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE rates, the largest and most complete assortment of STEAM FITTINGS north of San Francisco—comprising Bushings Nipples, Union Couplings, Tees, Quarter and Return Bends, Globe, Angle and Check Valves, Air, Gauge and Service Cocks, and all kinds of Brass Work for Steam Water and Gas
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting done with promptness and in a workmanlike manner
All kinds Wrought Iron Pipe, from ⅛ to 4 inch inside diameter also Galvanized Iron, and Lead Pipe, all sizes
EARTHEN DRAW PIPES
Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Portable Stands & Shades, &c. C. H. MYERS

To Ticket Holders.

THOSE HOLDING TICKETS OF THE FOLLOWING numbers are requested to call at C A DULCH ARDT & corner of Stark and First streets, and present tickets and claim prizes All prizes remaining in hand after March 1st will be disposed of at the German Aid Society may deem proper

Tickets	Prizes	Tickets	Prizes
1915	21	894	142
198	23	408	156
1287	24	420	172
116	29	695	180
921	37	1857	186
1.22	57	1840	216
1799	66	1040	221
1197	85	614	238
1680	100	1586	251
1758	103	262	312
1360	133	589	470

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.
HAVING ESTABLISHED OFFICES IN ALL PARTS of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, we are prepared to do a General Express and Freighting business in all its branches
Freight or Packages will be called for in any part of the city (by giving proper notice) and forwarded with dispatch to any part of the world, through our own and connecting Expresses, at Greatly Reduced Rates
COLLECTIONS MADE, and Commissions for Purchase of Goods, &c., &c., will receive prompt attention.
We shall continue to DRAW EXCHANGE as usual on all the principal cities of the United States, the Canadas &c. ...ance Co ... THIS EXCHANGE ... 133 588 ... FARGO & CO.

Hotels and Restaurants.

OCCIDENTAL,
FORMERLY WESTERN HOTEL,
PORTLAND, OREGON
S. D. SMITH, Prop'r.
Free Coach to and from the House.

St. Charles Hotel,
COR. FRONT AND MORRISON STS.,
PORTLAND OREGON
J. B SPRENGER, Prop'r.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN THE CITY—built of brick and with all the latest improvements FREE COACH to and from the House

METROPOLIS HOTEL,
Cor. Salmon & Front sts.
D. D. BUNNELL, PROP'R.
Best Furnished House in the City!
Dining Room conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN—MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
Prices to suit the times
BOARD AND LODGING $6 50 per week and upwards

LOVE'S HOTEL.
LEWIS LOVE, Prop'r,
First street, between Main and Madison,
THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REMODELED AND Refitted throughout with New Furniture
Table is supplied with the best Charges liberal

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE
FOR WORKINGMEN.
PLENTY OF GRUB AND NO AIRS
Employers in want of help please call

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1283.

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH CERTAIN grades

The City of Portland does ordain as follows

That the grades of Ninth Street are hereby established at the heights above the base of grades as hereinafter stated, viz At Taylor street, ninety three (93) feet At Madison street, one hundred and fourteen (114) feet

Passed the Common Council February 6th 1873
W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 12, 1873
A. B HALLOCK,
President of Common Council and Acting Mayor.
feb21d3t

Ordinance No. 1284.

AN ORDINANCE ADMITTING TIGER ENGINE No 5 into the Portland Fire Department

The City of Portland does ordain as follows

Section 1 That the fire company organized as Tiger Engine Company No 5, being duly recommended by the Board of Delegates for admission into the Fire Department, and their constitution being duly submitted, signed by upwards of thirty members over the age of twenty one years and residents of this city—that said Tiger Engine Company No 5 be and is admitted and consolidated one of the companies of the Portland Fire Department, under the name of Tiger Engine Company No 5, subject to all the laws and regulations governing the Fire Department

Sec 2. That said Tiger Engine Company No 5 be and is hereby located in the city south of Clay street.

Passed the Common Council February 12 1873
W S CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 13, 1873.
A B. HALLOCK,
fl1d6t President of Common Council and Acting Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1286.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION out of the Fund for Interest on City Bonds.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows

Section 1. That out of the fund for interest on certain bonds issued under the provisions of Ordinance No 935, there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of interest falling due during the year 1873

Passed the Common Council, February 12, 1873
W S CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 14, 1873
A B HALLOCK
President of Common Council and Acting Mayor.
feb21d5t

Ordinance No. 1287.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A CERTAIN contract

The City of Portland does ordain as follows

Section 1. That the Committee on Streets and Public Property be and they are hereby authorized to receive proposals and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder, for making repairs to the South First Street Bridge, according to plans to be drawn and approved by said Committee

Passed the Common Council February 12, 1873
W. S. CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

Approved Feb 14th, 1873.
A. B. HALLOCK,
fl6d President of the Common Council and Acting Mayor.

Ordinance No 1288.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO WHARVES AND other improvements upon the Willamette River

The City of Portland does ordain as follows

Section 1 No person or persons shall drive piles, build a wharf, or wharves or make any improvements or deposit any ballast or earth, or make any other obstruction upon that portion of the city front lying easterly and beyond low water mark in the Willamette river without first obtaining permission of the Common Council

Section 2. Applications for permission to build a wharf or make other improvements beyond the line of low water mark, shall be signed by the owner or owners of the land fronting the same, and shall specify with reasonable certainty the most and extent of such improvements, the materials to be used, distance beyond the line of low water mark intended to be occupied, the depth of water, and such other information as will enable the Common Council to determine whether the same will unnecessarily interfere with the navigation of the Willamette river, the use of the streets connecting therewith, and also the security against fire

Section 3 Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before the Police Court, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (10) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, and each day of maintaining or continuing such violation shall be deemed a new offense and punished accordingly.

Section 4. The Superintendent of Streets shall cause all piles or other material that may be driven or placed upon that part of the city front herein described, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, to be removed forthwith

Passed the Common Council February 22, 1873.
W S CALDWELL.
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Feb. 14, 1873. A B HALLOCK,
f22d3t President of the Common Council and Acting Mayor.

North Thirteenth Street.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECIVED AT THE office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland until 12 o'clock, M., Tuesday, February 25, 23, 1873, for the improvement of North Thirteenth Street, between G and Q streets, in the manner provided by Ordinance No 1277

Bids must state opposite the number of each block the price per cubic yard for excavation and embankment, and the price per lineal foot for laying the plank roadway, including box gutters where required

Each bid must be accompanied with the bond of two freeholders, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to such bidder, he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into contract therefor with good and sufficient sureties for its faithful performance.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved
E F RUSSELL,
E M. BURTON,
J C MORELAND,
Committee on Streets and Public Property
f21d4d

G Street.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the city of Portland until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, February 25, 1873, for the improvement of that part of G street lying between North Sixth street and North Thirteenth street, in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 1274

All bids must state opposite the number of each block the price per cubic yard for excavation and embankment, and the price per lineal foot for laying the plank roadway and the price for furnishing material and building a Bridge across Tanner's creek, as per plan on file in the Auditor s office

Each bid must be accompanied with the bond of two freeholders, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to such bidder, he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into contract therefor, with good and sufficient sureties for its faithful performance

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved
E F RUSSELL,
F M BURTON,
J C MORELAND
f21d4d Committee on Streets and Public Property

McLERAN'S MILLS,
Front St., Portland.
McLERAN & STEEL, Prop'rs.
We are manufacturing
A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
And offer for sale
Wholesale and Retail,
EXTRA FLOUR, OAT MEAL (Superfine)
SUPERFINE FLOUR, OAT GROATS,
GRAHAM FLOUR, SPLIT PEAS
RYE FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, Yellow
HOMINY, Large and White,
Small, BRAN,
MIDDLINGS AND CHOPS
WE EMPLOY A MAN FROM SCOTLAND, WHO thoroughly understands the business. A kiln has been recently built for drying grain, so that we can guarantee our Oat Meal to keep for years in a fresh state.
The Trade Supplied at lowest living rates Orders Solicited.

Medical.

THE ECLECTIC DISPENSARY
AND
LYING-IN ROOMS,
Cor of Washington and Second sts., Entrance on Second

To Sufferers:
THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN opened for the treatment of all Chronic and Private Diseases, in males or females, where all who are suffering from any of those dreadful ailments can find relief

Young men having weakened and injured their constitution by secret habits would have no fear in calling and consulting me, as all communications are strictly confidential, and cure of a permanent cure where treatment is full and

Special attention given to the treatment of stricture and to all who are suffering from such, I can warrant a cure

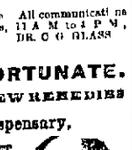
Diseases of the Kidneys Bladder Piles, Dropsy, Cancers or all other ailments successfully treated

To Ladies who are drugging out a life of misery on account of debility, sterility, constipation and many other complaints peculiar to the sex can find relief by calling

The celebrated FEMALE REGULATOR PILLS sent free by mail to any address on receipt of $5 00 per box Certain and safe in all cases

Office consultation free of charge All communications strictly confidential Office hours, 11 A M to 4 P M, DR. C G GLASS
an17 6m

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES
Dr Gibbon's Dispensary,



623 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco Established in 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, old Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal Hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 623 Kearny street, corner of Commercial, San Francisco, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering put a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from virus absorbed into the system! Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces and their broken down constitution disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene Let parents, guardians, friends, attend to those who are suffering with any of these horrible, life-destroying maladies—see that they are cared for and cured before it is too late. Send them immediately to DR GIBBON, a physician who has made private diseases his especial study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate case, without mercury or any injurious drugs It is important to those who are afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of these charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse This solitary vice of deprived sexual indulgence is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers a dislike to form new acquaintances disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats monomania and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter and his cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure Dr. G. will give One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured of this complaint by either of the San Francisco quacks.

MARRIED MEN.

Or those who contemplate marriage, who are suffering under any of these fearful maladies, should not forget the secret of responsibility resting upon them nor delay to obtain immediate relief.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions By inclosing Ten Dollars coin, in registered letter through the Postoffice or through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union.

All communications strictly confidential.

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the San Francisco quacks and pretenders who, with bogus sworn-to certificates, dupe the unwary one of the self styled doctors, whose names are to be found in the daily and we